B·S·A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 158- BOMBAY SATURDAY JULY 5 1924. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
5th July	MACEDONIA		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA*	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA	MOOLTANx	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA..	MALWA*	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA..		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA*..	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA..		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA..		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA.. ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA.. ..	MOREA * ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA.. ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA..		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA* ..	ExtraSteamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA.. ..	MANTUA*..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND..		11,430

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India
@ Special reduced fares

	London.	Marseilles
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
25th July	MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug.	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd ,,	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA *	7,941
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MERKARA ..	8,285
28th ,,	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
26th ,,	DOMALA	8,441

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P and O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

8th July	SICILIA		6,813
22nd ,,	SAR-DINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
26th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SAR-DINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,696
9th Dec.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,813

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination
4th July	VITA ..	Busreh via K'chi 10-15 a.m.
9th ,,	BARPETA ..	Busreh via K'ch & P. Gulf Ports
9th ,,	KARAPARA..	East & S. Africa.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWWEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Majabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.
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Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MARCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
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Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. P. O. Box 152.
Telephone No. 1220.

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ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Meerut
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Moradabad
Amritsar	Hapur	Mussoorie
Bareilly	Hathras	Muttra
Benares	Jhansi	Nagpur
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Naini Tal
Cawnpore	Lahore	Patna
Cawnpore City	Lucknow	Rae Bareli
Chandausi	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Debra Dun	Lucknow	Rangoon
Delhi	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Etawah	Lyallpur	Sitapur

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In all the principal towns throughout India.
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The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

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Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
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It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAIN.

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Branches:--Girgaum and Poona City.
Assets exceed Rs 40,00,000/-
SAVINGS BANK 5% p. a.
INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Government of India Securities.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.
DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
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4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 800,000
Reserve liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital (30-9-23.)	Rs. 59,85 000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent. per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	...	Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23	27,40,335
Reserve Fund	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur.	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	Multan City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	.....	Yen 74,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsitsar
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	$50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP	$20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING	£ 4,500,000
SILVER	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	KualaLumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Darien	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hamburg	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hankow	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R B HIND.
Agent.

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BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE. *Manager.*

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MALARIA CURED AT LAST
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DON'T EXPERIMENT
Dont risk the grave complications which may arise from Malaria by trying useless medicines. Take LUPARINA and be CURED. Specially recommended for WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
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LET THE
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relieve you of financial obligations of an insurable nature.
FUNDS-EXCEED .. .. Rs. 12,00,000
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CURE YOUR EYE.

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Wedding Dress Suit complete from Rs. 110 to Rs. 193.

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whose accounting experience extends over 25 years at

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A SPECIAL BOON TO— Users in a Summer-Bath.

The daily use of this 'Standard toilet of Excellence' in a bath in these hot days gives a very Charming and Cooling effect on the system; dispels every sort of fatigue due to excessive exercise of brain or any other causes and

Specially

Their is a healthy and cheerful play of mind.

Price per phial Re. 1.

C. K. SEN & CO. LTD.,

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GUARANTEED HARMLESS CURE.

LEPROSY

Nodular, Tubercular, Anaesthetic, Para or mixed is promptly cured by internal and external specifics including those of fumigation and bath for 45 days' use at Rs. 15 per set. Postage extra.

Dr. Fernandes, Major M.D., I.M.S., Professor of Dermatology, Grant Medical College, Bombay in examining a patient under treatment says in his report:—She says she is hopeful of a complete recovery.

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or white patches, due to loss of pigmentation or colouring matter in the blood or other causes cured by specifics, internal and external at Rs. 10 per set. Postage extra.

Mr. J. L. Proctor, Ripon Road, Bombay, has cured my white patches entirely.

Dr. B. M. MISRA, L.M.S., Police Hospital Puri:—"I have used your medicine in two cases and found good result."

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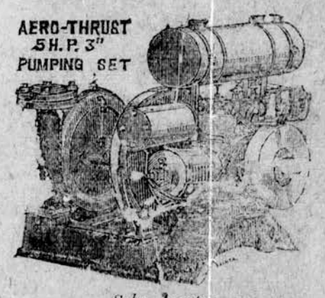

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Agricultural Merchants, and Importers

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PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove Price have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 9 only. Postage extra

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Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

A QUICK RETURN TO LOST POWER.

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ensures by restoring and retaining the vita fluid lost due to old age and excesses of youth. This Shastric preparation of musk, gold and makardwajaras, infuses vigour and virility into the most incapable and impotent making them active and strong in a very short time. Price a phial of 30 pills at Rs. 10.

Descriptive pamphlet sent free.

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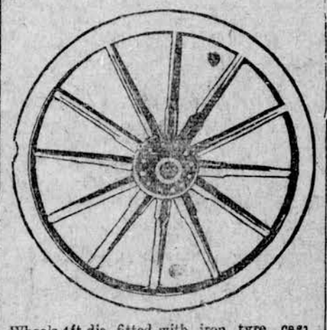

Wheels 4ft dia. fitted with iron tyre, cast iron hub, wooden spokes Rs. 50. per pair with axle F. O. R. BOMBAY.

Also Army Transport Carts, wooden body, 6ft. x 3ft. removable sides with yoke, pole complete Rs. 100. each F. O. R. Bombay. Steel body carts out of stock.

TERMS 25% with order, balance by V.P.P. or through Bank.

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UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST LIFE INSURANCE Co., of about its age.

The last reversionary bonus declared to its policy-holders rises to Rs. 15 per annum for each Rs. 1,000 assured.

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THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY, LTD.

Local Secretaries—79, Medows Street, Bombay.

Pt. CHAUDHURI Secretary, Head Office CALCUTTA.

NATIONAL INSURANCE Co. LTD

LIFE

DHURANDHAR BROS.

ESUFALLY BUILDING,

Parsi Bazar Street,

FORT, BOMBAY.

CHIEF AGENTS.

FIRE

DHURANDHAR BROS.

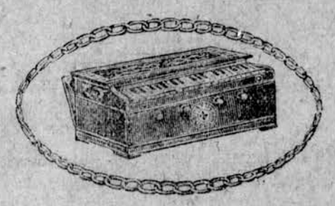
AGENTS,

A. P. VICUMSEY & Co.,

13, Tamarind Lane,

FORT, BOMBAY.

AGENTS.



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THERE ARE OVER 5,000,000

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Wickless Paraffin Stoves giving Universal Satisfaction throughout the World.

SOLD BY ALL STOVE DEALERS.

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CLUBWALLA & Co.,

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APIOLINE CHAPOTEAUT

LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.

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Sold by all Chemists

DON'T BE PUZZLED.

INSIST ON HAVING ONLY.

S. C. SEAL'S

INK TABLETS

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants. Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross.

AGENTS WANTED.

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25% & 10%

DISCOUNTS ALLOWED on CONTINENTAL, DUNLOP FIRESTONE, GOOD-RICH GOODYEAR, MICHELIN and SPENCER MOULTON CORD

TYRES TUBES

BEADED EDGE

	TYRES	TUBES
30×3½	78 0 0	13 12 0
765×105	101 4 0	17 12 0
815×105	109 4 0	18 12 0
820×120	144 12 0	21 10 0
875×105	118 12 0	20 0 0
880×120	157 0 0	23 0 0
STRAIGHT SIDE		
31×4	116 0 0	17 12 0
32×3½	112 0 0	15 4 0
32×4	121 4 0	18 0 0
32×4½	165 4 0	21 10 0
33×4	127 4 0	19 4 0
33×4½	172 0 0	23 0 0

MICHELIN Universal, DUNLOP WARWICK, GOODYEAR FABRIC. 30x3½ Tyres=66-0-0.

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For the coming season we are showing new stocks, woollen silk, and cotton.

Cut and Fit Guaranteed.

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Gents' Tailors and Outfitters.

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"LATEST INVENTION"

ELECTRIC HEATERS AND CIGAR LIGHTERS

Have a Cup of Tea in 2 Minutes.

Light your Cigarette in a Second.

SAFE, RELIABLE AND NO TROUBLE.

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Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY.

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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED — Experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEERS. Apply personally, GOCULDASS DOSSA & CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.
A R10749

WANTED—RESIDENT QUALIFIED LADY DOCTOR in Bombay for dispensary and maternity home. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 353, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10718

WANTED—An ... as ... English ... fications ... CHAIRM ... Botsad ...
A

WANT ... and ... Hospital. ... Gujarati ... allowed. ... and caste ... Nandod.

WANT ... ma ... ferred. S ... qualificati ... etc. with ... PRINCIP ... vi.
A

WANTED—STU... S. Matric standard, ... to take admissi... into Mechanical Engineering Class. No tuition fee. Scholarship Rs. 6 to Rs. 10. For particulars apply to SUPERINTENDENT, WORKSHOP, Prem Maha Vidyalaya, Brindaban, Dist. Muttra, U. P.
A R10735

WANTED—A GOVERNESS or a good Hindoo family LADY to take care of two children in a respectable Hindu family, salary according to qualifications. References essential. Apply Box No. 359, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10746

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS and CANVASSERS on Commission for our most saleable Nutcrackers and other beautiful metalwares. Terms and illustrated booklet from MANAGER, Chhatbar Coy., 4, Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).
A R10693

WANTED:—A B. Sc., with at least two years' practical experience in the Dyeing department of a Mill. Apply stating salary required and qualifications and enclosing copies of testimonials to THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd., Sudama House, 31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.
A 20060

SALARY Rs. 100—200 PER MONTH IN 30 DAYS.—We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days by POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 characters and 3 Rules. 2 days FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, S 2, RAWALPINDI.
(A) (S.)

THE ALWAR STATE having unfortunately lost the services of their excellent Engineer through sudden death, applications are invited immediately for the vacancy on the following terms:—Post—STATE ENGINEER. Salary—Anything from Rs. 600 upwards according to qualifications. Must have thorough knowledge of buildings and roads and must be active and energetic. Apply before first August with copies of testimonials and photographs (not to be returned) to THE PRIME MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar.
A 20054

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Two (2) qualified and responsible AGENTS, pay from Rs. 50 to 120 p.m. Cash security of Rs. 500 is essential. Apply to MANAGER, Royal Trading Syndicate, Hissar.
A R10738

WANTED—A TUTOR to coach up two students in English and French. Apply to Box No. 351, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10715

SITUATIONS WANTED.

EXPERIENCED INDIAN ACCOUNTANT, with over 20 years' experience in Chartered Accountant's Office, requires post of Head Accountant and/or Secretary. Apply Box No. 355, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10731

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—A palatious BUNGALOW at Ghat Kopar, big Compound, Servants' Quarters and Motor Garage. Whole or in two parts to Hindus only. Apply Box No. 356, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R10743

AVAILABLE SHOPS and GODOWNS. Apply THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO. LTD., 28, Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle.
C 20056

TO LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS, ROOMS for Office and Residence, "Abba Building," Carnac Road. Apply HAJEE MAHD. ABBA, 173, Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.
C R10669

FLATS—Suitable for European and Anglo-Indians with all facility near Police Hospital, New Nagapada. Apply Telephone No. 21697 and 22472.
C R10588

DEVLALI FURNISHED BUNGALOWS and ROOMS TO LET at Nasik Road. Apply MATHURADAS DOONGARSEY, Mulji Jetha Market, Gordhan Lane, Bombay
C R10692

TO BE LET—A FLAT on Cuffe Parade, facing the sea, Rent Rs. 700. Immediate possession. Apply Mr. DAULAT, G. P. O. Box No. 725, Bombay.
R10742

TO LET SPACIOUS GODOWNS and up-to-date airy BLOCKS in Ebrahim Mansion, at 104, Sandhurst Road. Apply Karmali Ebrahim, Khoja Moholla, Bombay.
C R10677

...—Large SHOPS on Palton Road, be... Crawford Market, near Hajee Musti... Write or see CURRIMJEE JEE... E, Khand Bazar, Mandvi.
R10670

...LET—Fort, Corner of Cowasji Patel ... Street, in Lakhani Building, and also ...khani Terrace near Hongkong Bank. ...S suitable for Offices and Residences. ...s. 25 to 70.
R10753

... suitable for ... Press or for st... very cheap. Ap... 17, Elphinstone Cir...
C

TO LET for Banks, Of... rooms in newly-build... sides, three storied building w... lar at corner of Apollo Street ... Cotton & Co.) with Electric Lift ... moderate rents. Also one—one st... low with 8 bed rooms etc., adjoin... Napean Sea Road. Best situation. ABDULLABHAI FAIZULABHAI, Bazar, Bombay.
C R1...

PROPERTIES WANTED.

WANTED.—A new spacious and nicely VENTILATED BUNGALOW or VILLA upto Rs. 15,000 near any Railway station not beyond Bandra. Please write with full particulars to B. G. PADHYE, Vakil High Court, Ramchandra Lalji Bldg., Bombay No. 2
N R10734

WANTED—Complete GINNING and PRESSING FACTORIES. Write with complete particulars to Box No. 337, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R10680

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

ROSE, Chrysanthemum, Papaya Cultivation free with Dijon's "Gardner's Everything" (Illustrated, indispensable). High-class Seeds, Fruit Grafts, Bulbs, Garden Implements, etc., DIJON & SON, Ghatsila, B.N.R.
F R10709

FOR SALE—Best English Standard ROSE PLANTS in different varieties at reasonable price. Apply sharp to, P. V. BHALADWALLA and Son, Nursery-men, Station Pardi, (B.B. & C.I. Ry.)
F R10659

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.—Unique of its kinds. Special arrangement of registered diplomas for the practitioners outside. Apply for the rules with six annas postage stamps to the office of the Dean:—N. K. CHATTERJEE, M.D., B.Sc., 112, Baranashi Ghore Street, CALCUTTA.
M 19578

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Special Evening Classes (6 to 7) in Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, etc., will be conducted by expert Accountants from 14th July. Fees most moderate. Apply PRINCIPAL, opposite Whiteaways.
(M) R10750

VISVA-BHARATI.

PRESIDENT: RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

Educational Institutions at Santiniketan, situated in a dry healthy locality within easy reach of Calcutta. Extensive play grounds; open air life; attention to physical well-being Electric light. Hostel and kitchen arrangements under direct supervision of teaching staff. Qualified medical officer in residence.

Patha-bhavan, (Santiniketan School). Special features: Manual Training, Scouting, Nature Study, Drawing and Music. English taught by Oxford and London trained teachers; Urdu and Persian by a Mahomedan scholar. Rector: Pramadaranjan Ghosh, M.A., B.T.

...Siksha-bhavan (Santiniketan College). Regular courses in Arts subjects: English, Sanskrit and other Indian languages, Persian, French, German, Mathematics, History, Logic and Philosophy. Principal: Nepalchandra Ray B.A.

Separate residential arrangements for girl students in charge of Miss Bimbala Sen, B.A. Training in domestic science, needle-work, sick-nursing.

Kala-bhavan (School of Art and Music). Regular classes in drawing, painting, vocal and instrumental music. Director: Manda Lal Bose.

...Vidya-bhavan (Research Department). Limited number of advanced students admitted for research in Indology and linguistics. Vidhusekhar Sastri in charge. Prof. Dr. Sten Konow of Christiania University, Norway coming as Visiting Professor autumn 1924.

Combined staff of 34 teachers in residence. Next session begins 17th June. Prospectus on application to ASRAM SECRETARY, P. O. Santiniketan.
M R10586

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—HAND PERFORATING MACHINES, 12 inches by 16 inches very cheap. Apply UNITED COMMERCIAL CO., 265, Hornby Road, Fort, next to Fire Brigade Station.
K R10721

WANTED—ROYAL SIZE CYLINDER MACHINE with fly. Write to:—MAHAVIR PRINTING PRESS, 138, Bazaar Gate Street.
K R10729

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...OBE'S TYPEWRITERS BARGAINS:—

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...a Folding New Improved, Latest	207
...ngton Visible	148
...rwood 3, Rs. 150, Oliver 3	75
...r No. 5 Rs. 110, No. 9 latest	175
...ire No. 1 Rs. 90, No. 2 latest	140
...al No. 10 latest like New	165
...x Visible latest 110, L. C. Smith	140
...mmond Multiplex Portable like New	185

...Ribbons, Carbon Papers. Repairs to All ...kes.

GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
...24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

...RY FISH—We supply dry fish "Soro" ... Rs. 14 cwt. or Rs. 65, 1,050 pieces. Ap... MOOSAJEE KASUMBHOY, Koliwada, ...wree, or KHOJA KARIMBHOY NATHOO, ...Pala Gully, Bombay 9.
R10726

...ARE ERROR—INDIA K. GEO. 3 PIES ...ordy.. "3 Rs." instead of "3 Ps" ... ...ue tablet. Limited number only. Pair ...h normal mint. Rs. 2-8.—B. S. NAHAR, 5, ...lian Mirror Street, Calcutta.
R10631

PROFESSION.

...ENTAL—Dental Surgeon K. F. AMAT has returned from up-country and has resumed his practice as usual. Girgaum, Bom...

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

...have arranged to distribute about 10,000 ...mple packets of my cure for LEUCODER... or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V.P. Charges As. 5.
Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
Nandibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 90 PIECES FROM RS. 500.

JEWELLERS, LTD.
Treasure House.
Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

DWARKA
"TEMPLE" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

IF you want BEST CEMENT, buy always the above. Superior to all other Indian Brands and Imported Cement. Government Tests show marvellous superiority of this Cement. Present this advertisement at our Office for a current year's calendar. Apply for further particulars and booklet to
THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever

EVERY NOW AND AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Corona Folding, New Improved Model, ...	207
Corona Folding No. 3, Rs. 110, 120, 130, 140,	175
Remington 7, Rs. 75, 2 Cols, 85, 3, 2 Cols,	75
Oliver 3, Rs. 75, 90, 9, 175, 10, Brief ...	200
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, Rs. 190, No. 9	225
Multiplex Hammond, 150, Yost 20, New Types	155
Empire 1, Rs. 90, Mercedes, German Make,	190
L. C. Smith 2, Rs. 110, 5, 125, 8, 150, ...	200
Remington 10, 150, 225, Brief, 150, 225, ...	250
Remington 11, 175, 225, Underwood 5, 150,	175
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new, ...	270
Mahratti Remington 9, 125, Monarch Visible,	200
Gujerati Remington 9, 160, Monarch Visible	200
Brand New Yost 20, Latest, any size, ...	250

NICOLLS & COMPANY.
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 21223. 8

WHY buy Secondhand Typewriters? We offer you like new Factory Rebuilt Remington Visible Nos. 10 & 11, any size, and Rebuilt Oliver No. 9 at Secondhand prices. Do investigate. Also secondhand English, Gujarati, Marathi, and Urdu Typewriters from Rs. 70 and upwards. Guaranteed repairs to all makes, spare parts, Ribbons, Carbons etc., etc. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 259-261, Hornby Road, Opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort, Bombay.
T S.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

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GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS

OFFERS INVITED.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL pieces of VALUABLE LANDS situate at Virar, admeasuring about 18 acres and at KALYAN, admeasuring about 2½ acres near the Railway Stations. Also complete machinery of a well known Tanning Factory "Imperial Chrome Tannery," which machinery is open for inspection at Dharavi. The said lands and the machinery belong to Mr. Allaudin Cassum but have been mortgaged to Mr. Shaikh Meharbakhsh Haji Kaderbakhsh and with the consent of Allaudin Cassum the same are being sold by the mortgagee. For further particulars apply to the said Mr. SHAIKH MEHARBAKHSH HAJI KADERBAKHSH, 81, Cadell Road, Mahim, or to his Attorneys Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan 13-19, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
C19992

MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE.

3 FILTER PRESSES, complete with pumps; 7 motors 1/3 to 100 H.P.; 6 rotary pumps 1", 1½" and 2"; 3 centrifugal pumps, 1", 1½" 3"; 2 belt driven air compressors; 2 condensers; 20 brass corks with unions; 12 Richmond's high power burners; 36 small and large burners; 15 tons Fuller's earth passed through 100 mesh. 40 cwts. caustic soda.

All this machinery has been used for six months only and is in first-class condition. To be disposed of at a low price. For particulars and inspection apply to Box No. 353, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
20029

RENT CONTRACT.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the RENT CONTRACT to be given out of the large building, situated at the junction of the Sandhurst Road East and New Chinchbunder Road, belonging to the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay.

Offers will be received by the Land Manager the Board upto 4 p.m. (S.T.) on 17th July, 1924, at his office on the Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

Particulars and conditions of the contract can be had from his office on payment of Annas Eight.

M. S. BHARUCHA, L.C.E.,
Land Manager,
Bombay Improvement Trust.
C19960

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN 1894.
Thirty years—Rs. 11,51,000.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees of the Port of Bombay will on TUESDAY, the 30th day of September, 1924, pay to the holders of the Debentures of the above Loan, all principal moneys and interest then due in respect of such debentures upon presentation and surrender of the said debentures at the office of the said Trustees in Ballard Road, Bombay, between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. on the said 30th day of September, 1924, from and after which date interest will cease to run on any of the said debentures not so presented and surrendered as aforesaid.

Holders are requested to lodge their Debentures for repayment some time before the 30th September, 1924, so that the preliminary examination required may not operate to prevent payment being made on the due date.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1924.

By order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay,
N. M. MORRIS,
Acting Secretary.
C20024

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

1. SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received upto 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) on MONDAY, the 14th July, 1924 for the erection of a Building etc., on Plot No. 70, Worli Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust.

2. No Tender will be received unless accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 3,000 (three thousand).

3. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY & CO.,
F.S. Arc., L.C.E., M.I. Struct, E. etc.,
Architects etc.,
Morarbhai Building,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C20011

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TELEPHONES-SECONDHAND.

A large number of second-hand Ericsson magneto telephones for disposal, tested and equal to new. Rs. 40 each.
Apply:
BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY LTD,
Telephone Buildings, BOMBAY.
C19798.

TO BE LET.

LARGE and commodious PREMISES, measuring 196 by 62 by 14 feet with extra compound, furnace and paint-shop formerly occupied by Columbia Motor India Works, suitable for Motor Show-room, Workshop, Factory and such other purposes. Apply Dr. F. S. JOSHI, Lana Building, Khetwadi 11th Lane.
R10746

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England.)

AUCTION NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at Karjat of old unserviceable wooden sleepers stacked at Vangani and Karjat on the 16th July, 1924, at 11 a.m.

2. The sleepers will be sold in stacks only by ton.

3. Bidding must be in tons, 63 cubic feet of stack measurement equivalent to one ton.

4. About 480 tons at Karjat and 240 tons at Vangani are available.

5. The sleepers will be sold subject to a reserve price fixed by the Undersigned.

6. Payment for accepted bids to be made on the spot, otherwise the bid will be considered void.

7. The purchasers must remove their purchases within seven days of the auction.

8. The Railway Company will not undertake the custody of stacks purchased and purchaser must make their own arrangements for removal out of Company's premises.

DISTRICT ENGINEER,
No. I, District, G. I. P. R., Bombay.
C20633

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KARSONDAS NATHA has contracted to sell to our clients the Trustees of Shri Anantnathji Maharaj Dorasar, the property described hereunder and that all persons having any interest in the said property or any claim thereto or in to or upon any part thereof either by way of mortgage, sale, exchange, gift, inheritance, charge, lease, easement, maintenance, trust, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale and purchase will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land of Government land or ground of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure, situate at Dongri Street, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bom... described in the Collector's bill, admeasuring ... square ... abouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. New No. 6676, Old Survey No. New Survey No. 2658 and assessed in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 1179/80 and Street Nos. 361, 363/367 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the property of the Purchasers, on or towards the West by the Dongri Street; on or towards the North by the property of the Purchasers and on or towards the South by the property of Mahomed Cassum Murad.

Dated this 4th day of July, 1924.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
20061

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1447 of 1924.

KRISHNAJI SAVAJI & CO., a firm carrying on business at Thakurdwar, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
NITISEN DWARKADAS of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

THE PLAINTIFFS have filed a suit in this Court against you on 25th day of April, 1924 for Rs. 9,500 with interest thereon at 1 per cent. per month from 9th March, 1924, till judgment costs of this suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum and you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on 22nd day of July, 1924, in person or by an Advocate and in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 23rd day of May, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.

The 2nd day of May, 1924.
Messrs. CHITNIS KANGA & MAZAGONWALLA
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C20080

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HARISCHANDRA JUGGONNATH GOREGAOKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to me his property, situate at 2nd Bhatwadi Lane, Girgaon Road, Bombay, bearing D Ward No. 379 and Street No. 11, admeasuring about 117 sq. yards and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 7902. All persons having any claims in respect of the said property in any way are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at 425, Chira Bazar Road Bombay No. 2, within fourteen days, as otherwise, the Purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

Dated this 3rd day of July, 1924.

RAMRAO RAMKRISHNA,
Purchaser.

C20058

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 3350 OF 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 24th day of September, 1923.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD., a Joint Stock Company, incorporated and registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and having its registered Office at Sudama House, Ballard Estate, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

SUKHLAL KEVALDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, in service, residing at Dwarkanath Cross Lane, Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray for a decree against the defendant for the respective sums of Rs. 600 and Rs. 900 for accounts of second and third calls in the Plaint mentioned with interest at nine per cent. per annum on the said sum of Rs. 600 being the 2nd call from the 20th day of April, 1922, and on the said sum of Rs. 900 being the third call from the 1st day of November, 1922, till judgment and for costs and further interest on judgment at the rate of six per cent. per annum till payment and for further and other relief.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 29th day of July, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time **in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the** abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed **for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce** all your witnesses on that day, and you are **hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before** mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI [illegible] Knight, Acting Chief Justice [illegible] Bombay, aforesaid this 27th day of September, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 27th day of September, 1923.
Messrs. PAYNE & Co.,
C20037 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration de bonis non with the Will and Codicil annexed limited to two immoveable properties, situate at Girgaum and Mahim, belonging to the estate of Madhoba Harischandraji of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu, Landlord, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

(1) WAMANRAO ANANDRAO AJINKIYA, (2) VINAYAKRAO ANANDRAO AJINKIYA, (3) MADHAVRAO ANANDRAO AJINKIYA, (4) VASANTRAO GOVINDRAO PRABHAKAR, (5) KESHOWRAO VASANTRAO VIJAYAKAR, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this second day of July in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 2nd day of July, 1924.
Messrs. DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
C20064 Petitioners' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Application No. O 681 of 1924.
SUIT NO. 491 OF 1923.

ABDULHUSSEIN MULLA KALEMOODIN, of Cambay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Cambay by his constituted attorney Rustomji Edulji Engineer of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Grant Road, outside the Fort. ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

(1) MERWANJI EDULJI COWASJI JASSAWALA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, formerly residing at Grant Road, but now whose present residence is unknown, (2) BAI DINBAI, wife of Edulji Cowasji Jassawala, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Charni Road, outside the Fort. ..... Defendants.

To,

(1) MERWANJI EDULJI COWASJI JASSAWALA

and

(2) Bai DINBAI, wife of Edulji Cowasji Jassawala.
The defendants abovenamed.

Notice under O XXI R 22 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O XXI R 22 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person or by Advocate or Attorney of this Court before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 7th day of August, 1924, at 11-15 in the forenoon to show cause why the Decree pronounced against you on the 8th day of July, 1913, in the above suit should not be executed against you.

Dated this 23rd day of June, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI
Prothonotary.

R. B. PATEL.

23rd day of June, 1924.
Messrs. MANTRI & Co.,
C20059 Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
UNIVERSAL JEWEL DRAMA
"THE DARLING OF NEW YORK"
6 Reels—featuring the pretty adorable
BABY PEGGY
THE MILLION DOLLAR BABY—THE BEST KNOWN BABY STAR IN THE WORLD.
What does the dear baby herself say.
MY FIRST BIG PICTURE
At last I have joined the ranks of big-league movie stars. I have made my first big picture—and here it is—a startling human-interest drama with a wonderful cast and a gripping story.

CARL LAEMMLE
Presents
ME
BABY PEGGY
in my first big PRODUCTION
THE
"DARLING OF NEW YORK"

A spectacular picturization of heart throbs and happiness in the big city; beautiful homes and thrilling scenes. See the story of a little girl that New York went wild over and learn a child's real power for love and happiness

WITH A WONDERFUL SUPPORTING CAST INCLUDING

Sheldon Lewis — Minnie Steele
Max Davidson — and others.
Frank Currier
Gladys Brockwell
Pat Hartigan

DIRECTED BY KING BAGGOT
BABY PEGGY
IN
"THE DARLING OF NEW YORK"

READ WHAT THE CRITICS SAY:—

"Peggy puts her best efforts into it. This picture will undoubtedly have a great deal of popularity and it has a goodly number of laughs. Baby Peggy should make many more new friends through this."
—The Morning Telegraph

"The Darling of New York, has much to commend it, an exciting story, a well-chosen cast, and a star with a universal appeal. Baby Peggy is at her best in this picture—is altogether irresistible throughout!"
—Exhibitor's Trade Review

"Baby Peggy provides fine entertainment—she will be the darling of film fans everywhere. Plenty of action, pathos and clever comedy touches. Baby Peggy is really wonderful."
—Moving Picture World

"Baby Peggy is adorable; the picture has everything that makes for enjoyable entertainment: laughter, tears, excitement and a good thrill. She comes through like a million dollars in her first big feature—will delight any audience."
—The Film Daily

The Programme includes the International News and a one-reel Comedy "Cracked Wedding Bells."

To-Night: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema
NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST
OPENING
SATURDAY
12th
JULY
WITH
HAROLD LLOYD
WORLD'S GREATEST COMEDIAN.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents
Majestic Film Co's
NAND—BATRISI,
A Masterly Social Drama
adapted from the story by
SAMALBHAT
Featuring
MISS DOLORES BERRY.
Something New And Novel.
SEE—IT—TO-DAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIRST TIME IN INDIA—
A 100% PICTURE
COMING! ..... SHORTLY COMING!!

With a cast of famous stars and thousand supporters, including a retinue of **Elephants, Camels, Horses & Army**—all decorated in a true Oriental gorgeous style **NEVER BEFORE** surpassed by any other picture produced in India.

Almost every foot of this film was photographed in Baroda and all the magnificence seen in it is due to the help rendered by:—

THE BARODA STATE

PRITHVI-VALLABH—
The Lord of Power.

From the celebrated novel Prithvi-Vallabh by Mr. Kanayalal M. Munshi, B. A., LL. B., Advocate.

Directed by Mr. M. K. Joshi—the well-known emotional director of India.

Scenario by :—Mr. D. S. Shirur—who is efficient in writing Scenarios for Screen on American style.

Photographed by Mr. V. B. Joshi—the only Artist Cinematographer of India.

Supervised by Mr. R. G. Torney,—an experienced man in technicalities of Cinematography.

An unparalleled cast including:—
The all India champion weight-lifter Sandow—Wagle,—as Prithvi-Vallabh.
Fatima Begum as Mrinalvati.
Sultana Khatoon as Jakkaladevi.
Jubeda Khatoon as Vilasvati.

Will be shown at

CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAON.

[illegible] Week More!
[illegible] Film Co's. Super-Jewel Production
[illegible] Padminee
[illegible] "Beauty of Rajastan"
JEWEL REELS OF ENCHANTING ENJOYMENT, ELEGANCE & EXCELLENCE.
LAUDED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE LOCAL PRESS!
Bombay Appreciates
"Padminee" Picture to an
Unparalleled Degree
To-Night at 3-45; 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 P. M.
BOMBAY'S PREMIER, PALATIAL & POPULAR
Novelty Cinema.

[illegible] CINEMA
[illegible] URST ROAD
[illegible] es of
[illegible] SERIAL
[illegible] ALLEY
[illegible] Serial Star
[illegible] OLAND
[illegible] BANKS
[illegible] ALLEY
[illegible] in 2 Reels.
[illegible] TIME:
[illegible] 45, and 10-30 p. m.
[illegible] Sat—Sunday and Bank
[illegible] iday 3-30 p. m.

Entitled to Public Admiration for 29 years
Natyakalapravartak
Sangit Mandali
Grant Road, Elphinstone Theatre
TO-NIGHT AT 9.
Under the Distinguished Presence of H. E. the Consul of Iran and TO-MORROW AT 3-30 P. M.
New Novel Exciting Social Play
(In Hindi Language)
'EKAHI PAISA'
(By the author of 'Punjab Mail')
Plan open at the Theatre.
Proprietor: G. B. BHATE!

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
Presents
Kohinoor Super Production
VISMI-SADI
or
TWENTY-CENTURY
in 9 Reels.
Daily:—5, 7, 9, and 11 p. m.
Saturday, and Sunday, Extra Show at 3 p. m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE MADE TO ORDER HIGHLY POLISHED DINING, DRAWING AND COMPLETE SET OF WHITE ENAMELLED BED ROOMS FURNITURE, GRAMOPHONE WITH RECORDS, ICE BOX, RICH GLASS CROCKERY, PLATEDWARE, ETC. IN JANANTI TERRACE OPP. THE WEST VIEW, WOODHOUSE ROAD, COLABA.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., are instructed to sell by public Auction at above address very valuable made to order highly polished dining, drawing and complete set of white enamelled bed room furniture consisting of oblong dining table arm and armless chairs, mirror back sideboard dinner waggon rich tapestry lined, Chesterfield suite full sized, mahoganised mirror back cabinet, show case, black wood carved centre table sweet toned gramophone with records, tapestry lined drawing room suite jacobian writing table glass book case file cabinet, fancy teapoys, white enamelled bed room complete set rich glass crockery platedware etc.

Property of a European gentleman proceeding home.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th July, 1924.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 15, Hummum Street Fort
Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT REFRIGERATOR BARGE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. and on behalf of the Imperial Government, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th July, 1924, at 3 p.m. at their Rooms, the following Craft now lying in Bombay Harbour:—

1 Refrigerator Barge.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. or the undersigned.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down and the balance to be paid within seven days against delivery.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th July, 1924.

J. S MODY & CO
AUCTIONEERS.
Telephone No. 23409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTIES.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE TWO IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT AGRIPADA WEST ESTATE BYCPLLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Pandia and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Kaka Dosabhai Hirachand and Bai Jadibai, wife of the said Kaka Dosabhai Hirachand, the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Salemuhomed Peermahomed and Goolam Hussein Salemahomed the mortgagors in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 5th day of October, 1923, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the said mortgages of the other part, Messrs. J.S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 12th day of July, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned properties in two separate lots.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

All that piece of land, containing an area of one thousand one hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 145 of the Agripada West Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the North-East by Plot No. 144 of the estate agreed to be leased to Virji Jivraj, on the South-East by Rabsch Street, on the South-West partly by plot No. 96A of the said Estate, leased to Aga Haji Hoosein Lari and partly by Plot No. 96 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Ramzanally Salemahomed and on the North-West by land of the Board laid out as service passage which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 3329 together with the building thereon consisting of a ground floor and two upper floors which said premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagors or their undertenants and are assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4090 (9A) Street No. 145. The Cadestral Survey No. of the said land is No. 1/1871 of Byculla Division.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

All that piece of land, containing an area of one thousand and fifty-four square yards or thereabouts situate on and bearing Plot No. 147 of the Agripada West Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the North-East by Plot No. 146 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Hussein Currimbhoy, on the South-East by Agripada Chawl Street, on the South-West by Plot No. 148 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Bhanji Dharamsi Shaperia and on the North-West by land of the Board laid out as service passage and forming portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 3598 together with the building thereon consisting of a ground floor and two upper floors which said premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagors or their undertenants and are assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4091 (5A) Street No. 92B the Cadestral Survey number of the said land is No. 4/1865 of Byculla Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pandia and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office in 76, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th July, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

FURNITURE SALE at Doongersi Road Malabar Hill (Ambawadi) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.)

On SUNDAY, the 6th July, 1924, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Beau Lieu" Doongersi Road, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, sliding dining table arm and without arm chairs, side boards and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, table ornamentte, fancy vases, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, corner cabinets, teapoys E. table fans, E. ceiling fans and lamps, roll top writing table, glass door silver cabinets, glass door book cases, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, one sweet tone cottage piano, phonograph, ice box, meat safes, aluminium utensils, wall clock, hat stands, easy chairs cane furniture, etc., etc., the property of R. S. Dudley, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, PICK AXES, FELT CAPS, MACHINERY, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will To-day, SATURDAY, the 5th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. M. H. Madden and Co., for default of not taking the delivery of the goods from Bank's godown and non-payment of godown rent.

37 cases Pick axes, and 3 cases round head Rivets.

By order of the office concerned and on account and risk of the Defaulted Indentor.

E. G. F. 913—No. 1307/15—9 cases Hasps and staples.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in suit No. 3958 of 1922 (Rehmat vs. Jenabai) furniture cupboard, chairs, bedsteads, safe, Tables, clock, etc.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., Guardian appointed of Vithabai a minor—Gold ornaments, Rings, Putlies, chak, Vajetic, Silver ornaments, Sanklas, Rings, copper and brass utensils, wooden boxes, mattresses etc.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., Official Liquidator of the Swadeshi Felt Caps and Hosiery Manufacturing Co. Ltd., (in Liquidation)

2 cases machinery, wool steaming blocks, Die Flat, hammer shafts, wood frames, Fez, dishes, Pipe wrench, etc.

On account of Insurance office concerned.

1 case Finger rings.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred canoe Victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred Brougham
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 Cow.
1 pair English Harness.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in suit No. 3958 of 1922 (Rehman vs. Jenabai) 3 Bullock Carts, 4 Bullocks, and 2 horses.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMBEKAR STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2545 of 1919 (Mahomed Ebrahim vs. Mahomed Oomer and others), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground belonging to the Cathedral of N. S. De Esperance, together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahomed Husein Kambekar Street, in the Sub-Registration District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 226 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of the land hereditaments and premises mortgaged and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 987 and Street No. 26-32 and forming part of the Survey No. 1171, Mandvi Division.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground belonging to the estate of Haji Dawood Bawla together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying at Mahomed Husein Kambekar Street, in the Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 169 square yards or thereabouts being the remaining portion of the lands, hereditaments and premises mortgaged and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3436 and which said land and hereditaments and premises firstly and secondly described together are bounded on the East by the said Mahomed Hussin Kambekar Street on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the house of Noor Mahomed Allarakhia and on the South by the house of Haji Hassam Haji Abdulla and forms part of the New Survey Nos. 1321-1322 and bears Cadastral Survey No. 1172 of Mandvi Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Madhavji and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF LAMINGTON ROAD AND SUTAR STREET, AGRIPADA ESTATE (WEST) PLOTS NOS. 70 AND 70-A.

Suit No. 1737 of 1924.

Miya Ahmed Usman and Usman Ismail Khandwani vs. Mahomed Mia Haji Miya Khandwani and Dada Miya Haji Miya Ahmed Khandwani and Aba Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Eambert, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs, and in pursuance of the Consent Decree herein dated 13th November, 1923, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, the following immoveable property on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on FRIDAY, the 25th instant.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground being plots No. 70 and 70-A of Agripada Estate (West) of the Improvement Trust of the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,346 square yards or thereabouts, together with the buildings erected thereon, situate at Gilder Street and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3525 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 4134 (1), 4134 (1-A), and Street Nos. 70 and 70-A and which said premises are bounded on the North and West by the said Gilder Street, on the East by Plot No. 71 of the said estate and on the South by the said Sutar Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.,

Bombay, 5th July, 1924.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 4.

S S Vancover, Slater, Calcutta.
S S China, King, London.
S S Africa, Masutti, Genoa.
S S City of Benares, Athen, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

July, 4.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Macedonia, Potter, London.
S S Cherisey, Kandali, Karachi.
S S Shuja Murch, Mauritius.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Varsova, for Persian Gulf.
Steamer China for London.
Steamer Modasa, for London.
Steamer Africa for Genoa.

S S China:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer China, 4173 tons, Captain A M King, arrived in harbour yesterday from London with the outward mails of the 19th ultimo, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Africa:—The M Italiana steamer Africa, 2592 tons, Captain Masutti, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo.

S S City of Benares:—The City Line steamer City of Benares, 3331 tons, Captain Acthen arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Shuja:—The T M Company's steamer Shuja, 3112 tons, Captain J H Murch, will sail to-day from harbour for Mauritius, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Macedonia:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Macedonia, 5650 tons, Captain H W Potter, will sail to-day from Bellard Pier Station at (2 p.m.) for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, JULY 4.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Macedonia, 5247, London, 5/7, M M and Co.
3 Karapar, 3792, Durban 9/7 M M & Co.
6 Trantenfels 4924, Kchi N F, L Edwards.
7 Elysia, 4002, Liverpool, 10/7, W and A Graham and Co.
8 Modasa 5566 U K, N F, M M & Co.
10 Dalgoma, 3571, NF, NF, P & O S N Co.
10 C Brisbane, 4527, Lpool, 4/7, K N and Co.
11 C Evansville 4159 Kchi N F, K N & Co.
14 Tamba Maru 3553 Kobe 12/7 N Y Kaisha.
15 Sicilia 4188 Japan 8/7, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Wallace 2532, Dunkirk, 8/7 T M & Co.
2 Cl MacIntyre 3053, Karachi, 6/7 J F & Co.
3 Barpeta, 1877, P. Gulf, 9/7 M M & Co.
6 Borneo Maru 4264, Kobe, 9/7 O S Kaisha.
6 Jalajyoti, 2698, N.F. 5/7 Scindia S N and Co.
10-11 Algic, 3373, New York, 17/7, Volkart Bros.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C Cl Sinclair, 3291, Tuticorin 10/7 J F & Co.
K Varsova 1957 Basra 11/7 M M & Co.
E Chakla, 1727, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
P Zayani, 2627, Basra, 5/7, H S Shushtary and Co.
P Sirsa, 3,387, NF, NF, M M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

China due about 4th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 11th July, Agents P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 25th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 18th July, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 1st August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 8th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Neldera due about 15th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 22nd August, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Dumana due about 14th July, Agent B I S N Co.
Margha due about 28th July, Agent B I S N Co.
Malda due about 11th August, Agent B I S N Co.
Mulbera due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.
Durenda due about 22nd September, Agent B I S N Co.
Manela due about 3rd November, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Karachi due about 13th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Cairo due about 20th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Scindia due about 23rd July, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Benares due about 12th July, Agent K N Co.
City of Valencia due about 10th August, Agent K N Co.
City of Baroda due about 25th August, Agent K N Co.
Massilia due about 1st August, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Circassia due about 18th August, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 5th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Castalia due about 26th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Hindoo (not fixed), Agent James Findlay Co.
Urbino (not fixed), Agent James Findlay Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Reichenfels due about 7th July, Agent L Edward.
Crossafels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Beefkerk due about 9th August, Agent E Stassoon and Co.
Dommelsdyk due about 30th August, Agent E Sassoon & Co.
Sudjik due about 20th September, Agent E Sassoon & Co.
Filsna due about 18th July, Agent Lloyd Trestino Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Isonzo due about 6th July, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co,

FROM GENOA.

Africa due about 3rd July, Agent M Italiana.
Filippo Artello due about 20th July, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Lamb due about 7th July, Agent Volkart Bros.
Steel Voyage due about 7th July, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM KOBE.

Borneo Maru due about 25th June, Agent N S Kaisha.
Tamba Maru due about 28th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru due about 11th July, Agent N S Kaisha.
Calcutta Maru due about 17th July, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Awa Maru due about 28th July, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Shunko Maru due about 9th August, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Alipore due about 27th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 29th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kidderpore due about 23rd July, Agent P & O S N Co.
Soudan due about 26th July, Agent P & S N Co.
Jeypore due about 14th August, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 28th June, Agent B S N Co
Khandala due about 12th July, Agent B I S N Co
Karoa due about 26th July, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

July 4.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—700 cwt oil cake meal, 900 cwt wheat flour, E J Davar; 1 bale sewri cotton, G Suchedina; 14 bales wool H N and Hajee Essa; 15 casks condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons.

S S Elysia for Manchester:—38 bales cotton piecegoods, The David Mills Co.

S S Elysia for Salonica—19 bales cotton twist J David and Co.

S S Elysia for Constantinople:—26 bales cotton yarn, I David and Co.

S S Macedonia for London:—1 bale fox skins, J S Narag and Sons.

S S City of Evancaille for Manchester:—9000 cwt. wheat, Rally Bros.

S S Vago for Hull:—2400 cwt. cotton seed, Rally Bros.

S S Vigo for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton, A Khimji and Co.

S S City of Brisbane for Marseilles:—3000 cwt. mowra seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Troutenfels for Antwerp:—200 cwt mustard seed, 200 cwt rape seed, A Durst; 40 bales hemp, M Tolaram; 55 bales cotton fly, C Peraj and Co. 110 bales hemp, D M Doogaji, 105 cwt gum Arabic, P Kooverji and Co.

S S Troutenfels for Rotterdam:—151 bales sewri cotton, K Pirojsha.

S S Troutenfels for Hamburg:—4 bales goat hair, H Noormahomed and Hajee E sa.

S S Clan MacIntyre for Antwerp:—75 bales hemp, M Lalchand and Co.

S S Wallace for Dunkirk:—1000 cwt linseed L Dreyfus and Co. 4004 cwt linseed, Vardhwan Bros.

S S Africa for Genoa—220 bales cotton K M Nathu, 2000 cwt rape seed Rally Bros 2000 cwt. rape seed, Gorio Ltd.; 1000 cwt castor seed, Gorio Ltd., 4000 cwt linseed, Strauss and Co. Ltd.; 224 bales cotton, M Amarsy and Co., 100 bales cotton raw, Ralli Brothers; 660 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Africa for Naples:—500 cwt castor seed, Gorio Ltd. 14000 cwt wheat Rally Bros.

S S Algic for New York:—4000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 102 cwt gum shiraz, M H Dehdashti 5 casks sheep casings, S M H Kaderbakshia.

S S Algic for Philadelphia:—141 bales wool, Shamji Mal; 9 cwt Raju nut, I A H Moosa Ltd.

S S Tamba Maru for Kobe:—418 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tamba Maru for Osaka:—82 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Tamba Maru for Shanghai:—400 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co., 300 bales cotton, E D Tata and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading.

S S Borneo Maru for Nagoya:—200 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Borneo Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong:—7 cwt ghee, 2 cwt dry fruits M E A Tayebkhan, 112 cwt gum arabic, Ebrahim and Co.; 200 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co.; 57 cwt fish maws, H A Mohamed and Sons, 110 cwt shark fins, H A Mohamad and Sons.

IMPORTS.

July 4.

S S Macedonia from London. Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—31 boxes Bar Gold, 8 boxes Sovereigns, 6 boxes Gold Coin, 734 bars Silver, 2 boxes Specie, 251 cases Gin, 21 casks Writing ink, 320 reels Wire netting, 44 cases Medicines, 127 cases Stores, 108 cases Wine, 3 pipes Wine, 20 barrels Rum, 535 cases Whiskey, 317 cases Beer, 470 cases Brandy, 31 cases Port Wine, 21 cases Medicinal goods, 252 cases Soap, 19 cases hams, 89 cases Castor Oil, 35 cases corn flour, 10 cases Peas, 48 cases Tinned Herrings, 50 cases Vinegar, 62 cases Confectionery, 45 cases Sauce, 99 cases Cigarettes, 12 cases Bacon, 37 cases Cocoa Powder, 115 solid rubber tyres, 1 drum Lubricating Oil, 2 packages Lubricating Oil, 1 case candle, 14 cases vibrona, 100 bags Cloves, 10 kegs Anticorrosive paint, 65 kegs Paint, 162 drums Paint, 120 drums Boiled Oil, 32 cases Tip nails 33 cases Provisions, 16 cases Colour, 42 cases Preserves, 27 cases Condensed Milk, 65 cases Biscuits, 186 cases Dried Milk, 78 casks Tallow 26 D/bags Glue, 23 casks standard sand, 200 bundles Y M Metal, 22 cases Essences 15 cases Metal Polish, 60 drums oil varnish, 660 casks Cements, 10 bales canvas, 23 bags Plumbago 250 packages, Buffers, 65 cases Tin plates, 19 cases O. Stores.

From Marseilles—83 cases Imitation saffron, 34 cases velvet, 61 cases mineral water, 11 cases Imitation Silver Lametta, 12 cases waste silk, 13 cases Imitation Gold Thread, 21 cases confectionery, 250 cases Brandy, 23 cases Liquors 28 cases Oil 20 cases Covers, 15 cases Imitation Silver Lametta.

S S Capodimonte from Genoa. Agents Maritima Italiana:—10 cases shoe strings, 157 cases cotton goods, 78 bales cotton yarn, 40 cases Indigo, 35 cases Artificial silk, 37 cases silk waste yarn, 19 bales silk waste yarn, 82 cases Brass Circles, 47 cases Twine, 45 cases cotton tissues, 8 bales cotton tissues 35 cases boot laces, 40 cases colour, 82 casks colour, 100 casks Litharge, 22 cases buttons, 23 cases Combs, 13 cases cotton embroidery.

From Tarragona:—440 bags almonds.

From Leghorn:—27 blocks Marble, 574 slabs Marble, 6652 pieces Marble Tiles, 100 cases Packfong, 10 cases German Silver vessels, 106 cases Brass wire, 13 cases Brass vessels.

From Marseilles:—3200 crates Flooring Tiles 200 bags Almonds, 10 cases Liquor.

Mr. Bell, Sessions Judge, Jhansi has sentenced Private Lister of the Gloucestershire Regiment to 6 years under Section 376 I. P. C. and Private Hopson to 5 years. Private King the third accused turned approver.—A.P.

The condition of Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad Khan who shot himself the other day continues critical.—A.P.

THE WEATHER.

THE MONSOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 4.

The monsoon strengthened in the Peninsula but again retreated temporarily from North-west India.

Rramtall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, East United Provinces, East Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar and Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Behar, West Central Provinces, Central India, Bombay Deccan, Mysore and South-east Madras.

A few falls have occurred in Orissa and West Central Provinces.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair two inches, Kyaukpyu one and a half, Shillong and Silchar one, Dibrugarh five, Tezpur two, Dhubri three, Cheerapunji twelve, Darjeeling one and a half, Chittagong one, Jalpaiguri four, Purnea one and a half, Lucknow three-quarters, Mainpuri one, Mussoorree three, Bombay and Marmagao one; Karwar three, Mangalore and Calicut two, Sholapur three-quarters; and Salem two.

Forecast.—Decrease in United Provinces and increase in South Bengal.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 4th July 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 4th July 1922	June 1st to 4th July 1923
			In Ct	In Ct
Colaba (Observatory) ..	1 09	9 82	29 85	27 10
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	1 20	12 72	25 11	24 22
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	1 85	11 02	27 10	27 14
Byculla (J. J. Hospital ..	2 90	14 08	28 09	21 12

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 4TH OF JULY 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan		0	0.83	—0.83
Rawalpindi		0.62	2.91	—2.29
Lahore		0	2.10	—2.10
Hissar		1.46	2.06	—0.60
Ambala		0.51	5.03	—4.52
Delhi		1.43	4.06	—2.63
United Provinces—				
Agra	0.06	0.40	3.39	—2.99
Mainpur	1.10	2.66	3.96	—1.30
Jhansi		0.43	5.80	—5.37
Cawnpore	0.05	3.68	4.30	—0.62
Allahabad	0.05	1.56	6.38	—4.82
Sind—				
Jacobabad			0.30	—0.30
Karachi			0.94	—0.94
Rajputana—				
Ajmer		0.30	3.15	—2.85
Jaipur		2.27	3.23	—0.96
Kotah		3.07	3.71	—0.64
Mount Abu		5.06	7.79	—2.73
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	0.07	2.22	2.15	0
Dwarka		0.02	2.02	—2.00
Veraval	0.04	4.99	5.12	—0.13
Rajkot		8.78	5.35	+3.43
Bhavnagar Para ..		2.43	5.07	—2.64
Gujrat—				
Surat	0.03	9.23	10.34	—1.11
Ahmedabad		2.44	5.58	—3.14
Deesa		1.91	3.16	—1.25
Central India West—				
Neemuch	0.05	0.26	5.56	—5.30
Indore	0.17	1.86	6.92	—5.06
Central Province—				
Jubbulpore	0.18	8.59	9.41	—0.82
Saugar		2.73	8.01	—5.28
Hoshangabad		2.95	7.62	—4.67
Khandwa	0.02	0.66	6.41	—5.75
Akola		2.08	6.14	—4.06
Amraoti		2.50	7.51	—5.01
Nagpur		4.97	10.31	—5.34
Chanda	0.24	1.20	8.97	—7.77
Raipur	0.22	4.77	10.75	—5.98
Konkan—				
Bombay	1.09	9.82	21.80	11.98
Ratnagiri	0.66	33.00	33.45	—0.45
Mormugao	1.14	43.40	32.65	10.75
Karwar	2.60	48.76	42.43	+5.33
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon		2.49	5.00	—2.51
Ahmednagar	0.50	4.68	5.19	—0.51
Poona	0.04	2.71	5.44	—2.73
Sholapur	0.78	2.14	5.25	—3.11
Bijapur		0.67	3.57	—2.90
Belgaum	0.81	5.98	9.67	—3.69
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	0.38	3.14	6.13	—2.99
Nizamabad (Indur) ..		2.00	6.54	—4.53
Hyderabad	0.10	4.73	5.27	—0.54
Malabar—				
Mangalore	2.35	54.95	42.63	12.32
Calicut	1.87	43.71	38.23	5.48
Cochin	0.51	46.16	32.08	14.08
Ceylon—				
Colombo	0.02	7.52	8.27	—0.75
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore—				
Masulipatam ..	0.05	2.22	5.25	—3.03
Bellary		1.44	2.09	—0.65
Cuddapah		3.93	3.38	+0.55
Madras		?	2.44	?
Bangalore	0.58	6.36	3.40	+2.96
Coimbatore		4.96	1.82	+3.14
Trichinopoly ..	0.05	0.10	1.65	—1.55
Negapatam		0.40	1.58	—1.18

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 4th July, 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and locally in defect elsewhere. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both higher than usual in the central parts of the province. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 111 degrees at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 1.10 in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded and the air is damper than usual. Day temperature was lower than usual except at Jhansi, where it was almost normal; night temperature was below the average in the northern districts only.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear over upper Sind, heavily clouded over lower Sind and in general lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is locally in defect. Temperature was higher than usual in upper Sind and west Rajputana. The thermometer rose yesterday to 117 degrees at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.17 in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over Kathiawar and in general heavily clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is in defect in Cutch and at Deesa. Maximum temperature was above normal in north Gujarat, Cutch and at Neemuch; the minimum was higher than usual at Deesa and lower at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.18 in. of rain, Chanda 0.24 in. and Raipur 0.22 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Jubbulpore and in defect at Amraoti. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both higher than usual in the Berars and the maximum alone in the east Central Provinces.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 1.09 in. of rain, Ratnagiri 0.66 in., Mormagao 1.14 in. and Karwar 2.60 in. Skies are in general heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 83.7 degrees (2 degrees below normal) and the lowest 79.8 degrees (1 degree above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar reports 0.50 in. of rain, Sholapur 0.78 in., Aurangabad 0.38 in. and Hyderabad 0.10 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and at Malegaon the air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal in Hyderabad and at Bijapur; the minimum was almost as usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continued active in the Peninsula, but generally weakened elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Hyderabad and the east Central Provinces, and local in Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, Central India West and the west United Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in the west Central Provinces. The chief amounts besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 2.35 in., Calicut 1.87 in., Cochin 0.51 in., Trivandrum 0.11 in. and Bangalore 0.58 in.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in the Konkan and extend in the Bombay Deccan and the central parts of the country.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of considerable intensity at its origin about 1,150 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Observatory at 10 hours 15 minutes yesterday morning (Indian Standard Time.)

Daily Weather Telegram for the 3rd July 1924 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has extended in the submontane Punjab and east Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, the United Provinces, the north Punjab, the Central Provinces and the Konkan, and local in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the North-West Frontier Province, east Rajputana, Central India, Malabar, north Hyderabad, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Akyab two inches; Myitkyina three, Dibrugarh one and a half; Dhubri five; Shillong two; Cherrapunji twelve; Chittagong, Narayanganj one; Dinajpur four; Jalpaiguri three; Purnea one; Nawabganj one and a half; Darbhanga one; Muzaffarpur two; Motihari one and a half; Muzaffarpur three; Motihari one and a half; Dalhousie three; Peshawar three-quarters.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, July. 3.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.630	in.
Temperature of Air	81.2	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	78.9	,,
Dew Point	77.9	,,
Relative humidity of Air ..	90%	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	9.0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	83.7	,,
Minimum ,, ,,	79.2	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	S. W. W.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight ..	106	miles.
Fall of Rain	1.39	inches.
Total fall during month ..	2.36	,,
Do. do. year ..	9.82	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 4th July	0.00	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	July	h m.	ft in	July	h m.	ft in
F.	4	0 1 26		4	6 8	16 1
		12 50	26 4		13 5	19 1
Sat.	5	23 34	26 0	5	18 07	16 2
		12 37	27 11		5 52	19 1
Sun	6	1 15	25 10	6	7 16	16 9
		13 52	27 11		20 17	19 0
M.	7	1 00	25 7	7	7 52	17 5
		14 28	27 6		20 56	19 0
Tu	8	2 42	25 4	8	8 33	18 2
		15 7	27 1		21

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, July 4.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/4 31/32

LONDON— t
Bank's selling T T 1/4 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 7/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 1/16

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 545
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 605
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 595

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 137½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 132½

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 172

SHANGHAI—
Bank's D D Rs. 234

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 234

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 329

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Del. 4.33-1/2
London—Paris Frcs. 84.80
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.30
London—Brussels Frcs. 96.20
London—Rome Liras 109.00

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady but uncertain.

LONDON, July 3.

Tele. Transfers	1/5 steady.
Bar Gold	4. 15. 4. quiet
Bar Silver Spot	34 7/16 quiet.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 4.

Market Rates.	
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 15/16
Bank Demand	1/4 31/32
Dec. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 7/32
Fcs. Demand	515
American Dollars	327
Hongkong Dollars	171
Shanghai	234
Japan	137 1/2
Singapore	166 1/2

Market Steady.

London, July 3.

Rentes 3 per cent.	52 1/4
Bar Silver (Spot)	34 7/10
,, 2 months hence	34 1/2
Closing Tone of silver:—China gold Continent bought Quiet	
Discount. Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/23.	
Interest day to day loans	1 1/2
Interest 7 days market loans	2 3/8

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, July. 3.

Stockholm	16.32
Christiania	32.30
Amsterdam	11.50
Switzerland	24.30
Belgium	..
Athens	..

London. July. 3.

Exchange on London in Paris	84.45
,, Germany	18,180.000.0 0.000
,, Italy	100.77

New York, July 3.

Demand Bills	43.300

DISCOUNT.

LONDON, July 3.

Discount Bank Bills 3 mst.	3 3/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 mst.	4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 mst.	4 1/4
,, ,, 6 mst.	4 3/4
5 per cent Rentes 23 15/16	

WAR LOANS ETC.

LONDON, July 3.

Fundi[illegible]an 4 per cent 1960/90	£87 1/8
Vi[illegible]nds 4 per cent	£92
[illegible]n 5 per cent 1929/47	£101 1/16
[illegible]s 2½ per cent	£56 1/2
[illegible] Paper 3½ per cent	£47 1/2
[illegible]an Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan)	66
[illegible]t. Securities 3 per cent	57

LONDON, July 3.

Conversion Loan	£ 77 1/8
Indian Loan 5½ per cent.	£101 1/4
,, 7 per cent.	£ 113

ASTHMA

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Letter No. of the firm 37479.

I am surely glad to declare that all my patients who took the specifics for diabet and for Asthma, have been perfectly cured I have certainly been astonished to see the activity of those specifics, sent by K. P. Ray and J.P. Ray Bros., Benares City.

Yours faithfully,

MONMATHA NATH GUHA.

Medical Officer, Punga (Rangpur).

10-7-20.

Address:—K.P. Ray and J.P. Ray, Bros. Dept. No. 5, Benares City.

Note.—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.

(4)

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 68/1
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/6
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 98/3
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99/2
3½ per cent Bonds due 1925 103/2
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/10
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/15
6 per cent Bonds 1930 Rs. 103/14
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 105/1
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/14
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78.

SHARES.

The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1425. India. 79. Central Bank 24 and Eastern Bank 8¼xd.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 410. Bombay Cotton 470. Bombay Dyeing 668/12, Bradbury 450, Century 337/8, Central India 478/12, Colaba Land 180, Coorla 152/8, Crescent 230, Dawn 340xd., Ed. Sassoon 180xd., Elphistone 30, Fazulbhoy 906/4, Gokak 100, Ind. Bleaching 211.4xd., Ind. Malwa 350, Jamshed Mfg. 155, Kasturchand 155, Khatao 185, Kohinoor 10.0, Luxmi Cotton 1600xd., Meyer Sassoon 130xd., Morarji 2450m., New Great 305, New City 180, Pabani 305, Pearls 516/4, Phoenix 440 Shamurji 230, Simplex 203/12, Standard 1270, Swan 800, Swadeshi 560 and Vishnu Cotton 1680xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 175, B. Burma 305, B. Burma N. I. 67/8pr., Bt. Burma Pet 4/14, Bombay Tramway 93/12, Bombay Steam 70, Bundi Cement 10/4xd., Katni Ord. 77/8, Katni Defd. 200, New India 16/4, Shivrajpur 37/4, Tata Iron Ord. 15/4, Tata Iron Defd. 43/12, Tata Hydro 750 and Scindia Steam 5/11.

LONDON, July 3.

Chartered Bank of India A. and China £77 1/8

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. £19 3/8

National Bank of India, Ltd. £ 44 3/4

Eastern Bank, Ltd. £ 6

P and O Banking Corporation, Ltd. £ 13.

BULLION.

BOMBAY, July 4.

Sovereigns ready. Rs. 16/3/0
,, forward Rs. 16/2/8
Bar gold ready, Rs. 27/8/3
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/8/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/9/6
Bar silver ready, Rs. 82/4
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 82/7
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 82/9

LONDON, July 3.

Bar gold ready, s. 95/4
Silver ready, d. 33/7
Silver forward, d. 33-8

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—Steady. America and China sold, India and Continent bought.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 4.

Ready:—25—8—0

Vaida Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Asad 25-8-6	25-9 0	25-8-0	25—8—6
Sravan 25-9 6	25-10 0	25.9-0	25—9—3

Feji Mandi:—

Asad 0—2—3 Vaida	Gine	Rine	16/2/6
Sravan 0—5—3 Vaida	Gine	King	16/3/0

Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 4.

Ready:—82—6—0

Vaida. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Asad 82-8-0	82-10-0	82-6 0	82—8 0
Sravan 82-11-0	82-13-0	82 9-0	82—11 0

Feji Mandi:—

Asad 0—12—0 Vaida	—
Sravan 1—8—0 Vaida	—

Tone—Market Steady.

LONDON, July 3.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £128,800,000; No change. Public Deposits £ 11,700,000; Inc. 7,900,000 Other Deposits £ 140,100,000; Inc. 27,400,000. Govt. Securities. £ 54,200,000; Inc. 6,600,000. Other Securities £ 95,400,000; Inc. 14,300,000. Notes and Gold £ 20,200,000; Dec. 1,300,000. The Bank Reserve is 13.3 per cent. of the Liabilities.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions.
Opp. Museum West, BOMBAY.

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CENT PER CENT

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N.B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it, why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced?

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

4th July.

A further drop of 12 points in old crop and 10 to 18 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. Liverpool has been reported 30 to 62 points lower. The markets declined on general selling and long liquidation on Bearish Bureau Report.

Messrs. Ireqi and Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 3rd instant (11-30 a.m.) as under:—"Market may decline further in consequence of Bureau report, and we would even advise buying.

Messrs. Umrigar and Visugar have received the following cable dated 3rd instant from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norton and Co.:—

"South selling. Weather continues favourable."

In spite of further lower advices reported from Home the Marwar Bazar opened steady this morning at Rs. 505½ i.e. Rs. 2½ higher than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening exporters were moderate buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 506. General selling caused the prices to drop to Rs. 505. Around this level brokers and an Indore operator bought raising the values to Rs. 508. Again going down to Rs. 50, on shrofts selling the market improved to Rs. 505½ on Commission Houses buying and closed at Rs. 505. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 505½ and going down by half a rupee closed steady at Rs. 507 at 6-30 p.m. on buying by Marwari Shroffs.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 551 and gradually advancing to Rs. 556½ on shrofts and Bazar operators buying closed at Rs. 556. Whilst Oomra Dec./January opened at Rs. 475 and improved to Rs. 477½ on Exporters and Commission Houses buying and closed at Rs. 477 F.G. Bengal July and Dec./January were quoted nominally Rs. 520 and Rs. 428 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

To-day's tenders are as follows:—

M.G. United Provinces	nil.
M.G. Sind/Punjab	100 Bs.
M.G. Rajputana	300 Bs.
M.G. Oomra	nil.
Total	400 Bs.

Total tenders up-to-date are only 1,100 Bs. F.G. Bengal.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 4.
6-30 P. M.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	505
Fully Good Bengal	July	524
,, ,,	Dec/Jan.	430
Fine Oomra	July	555 1/2
,, ,,	Dec./Jan.	476

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 4.

Description, Super-Fine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh.			
Punjab	555	550	535	520
M. G. Oomra No. 3	582	567	552	..
M. G. Broach	..	..	..	..
M. G. Southerns	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	567	552	537	..
M. G. Khandesh	577	562	547	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 4.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	507
,, ,, Bengal	July	522
,, ,, ,,	Dec./January	430
Fine Oomra	July	556
,, ,, ,,	Dec./Jan.	476
Good Southerns	Aug/Sept	585

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

July 4.

NEW YORK MARKET, 3rd. July 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices	Last know prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since prev. ous close.
28.84	July			28.72	—12
24.18	Oct.	24.06—12	24.08—10	24.00	—18
23.52	Dec.		23.42—10	23 35	—17
23 33	Jan.			23.18	—15
23.52	March			23.36	—16
23.62	May			23.47	—15

Telegraphic market advices: Otober highest 24.17 (11-10 a.m.) lowest 23.93, 12-10 p.m) range 24 points. Small but steady market. Some buying by trade.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, 3rd July 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices	Prices at 12 noon	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
18.64	July	16.00—64		16.09	..55
14.87	Oct.		14.21—68	14.24	—63
14.39	Jan.	13.75—64	13.75—64	13.80	—59
14.27	Mar			13.69	—58
14.14	May			13 57	—57
	Egyptian.				
18.58	Nov			18.00	—58
18.37	Jan.			17.80	—57

Telegraphic market advices:—

(1) Light to moderate rainfall along Caroliua coast. Weather cool. Central belt generally fair. All balance entire belt partly cloudy. New York sales futures on Wednesday last estimated at 330,000.

(2) American cross rate received mutilated, 4, 32½ or 4. 32 5/8?

(3) General selling on Bureau absorbed by buying on limit orders. Trade fixing call sales. Good buying at the decline. Manchester temporarily unsettled. Temperatures too cool. Weather is unfavourable Carolinas.

The Agricultural Bureau Report of 2nd July was 71.2 and not 71.02 as stated in our report.

LIVERPOOL, July 3.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G. O. C. LIVERPOOL.

	Today's Prices.
July	16.09
October	14.24
January	13.80
March	13.69

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, July 3.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July	16.03
August	15.43
September	—
October	14.24
November	—
December	13.85
January	13.77
February	—
March	13.67
April	—
May	13.55
June	—
July	—

Egyptians—July 20.45 November 18.05

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

Liverpool July 3.

M. G. Bengal	Good	10.50
,, ,,	Fully Good	10.90
,, ,,	Fine	11.30
,, ,,	Fine	
No. 1 Oomra, Good		11.05
,, ,,	Fully Good	11.55
,, ,,	Fine	12.05
M. G. Broach, Good		11.90
,, ,,	Fully Good	12.30
,, ,,	Fine	12.70
M. G. Scinde, Good		10.40
,, ,,	Fuly Good	10.10
,, ,,	Fine	11.20

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 3

Months.	To-day's Price.
July	16.09—.55
August	15.43—.65
September	14.84—.63
October	14.24—.63
November	14.01—.61
December	13.89—.60
January	13.80—.59
February	13.73—.58
March	13.69—.58
April	13.63—.57
May	13.57—.57
June	13.47—.57
July	1 .37—.59

Tone—Steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool, July. 3

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	1,000

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICE:—

Mid. Americans Spot Good demand		16 57
Egtyptian F.G.F. Sakels		22.85
New York 11 a.m.	July	28.75
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	24.05
	Jan.	23.22
New Orleans 10 a m	Oct.	23.25
	Jan.	23.03

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 3.

Months	To-day's price.
July	20.65
August	20.30
September	19.90
October	18.55
November	18.09
December	17.90
January	17.80
February	17.75
March	17.75
April	17.72
May	17.70

COTTON

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York.	July 2.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	2,000
,, ,, to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York	..
,, ,, May	—
,, ,, July	28.72—
,, ,, October	24.20—
,, ,, Dec.	23.35—
,, ,, Jan.	23.18—
Spot Cotton at New York	29.75—
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	28.35—unchd.
Futures ,, ,, August.	24.32—
,, ,, ,, October	23.12+
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16—
Silver Foreign Mined	66 1/4

New York and New Orleans Markets are closed on Friday and Saturday.

AMERICAN MARKET, CLOSING PRICES.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 3.

Today's Prices.	
July	28.72
October	24.00
December	23.35
January	23.18

WHEAT.

LONDON, July 3.

Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. 48/- Jul/Aug. Sellers.

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. 47/- Jul/Aug. Sellers.

AUSTRALIAN 49/3 Jul/Aug. Sellers, firm.

TONE:—Firm but demand is quieter.

Choice White Karachi 48/3 Jul/Aug. Buyers, Paid.

Soft Red Karachi 47/6 Jul/Aug. Sellers.

TONE:—Firm with fair inquiry.

Wheat, Cargo, South Australian for April shipment 49/9 paid and for August shipment 50/9 paid.

LINSEED.

LONDON, July 3.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags 20 3/4 and 20 41/16 July August. Done.

TONE.—

Market opened with higher prices—buyers inclined to pay prices asked.—Poor Trade.

RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net.—39/3 July Sellers Nearest.

39 7/8 Sep/Dec Done and Sellers.

SEEDS.

LONDON, July 3.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed at £19 July/August Buyers.

Higher prices were asked at the opening. Buyers did not follow.

Poor Trade.

Cottonseed Bombay £ 10 1/4 July/August Nearest value.

Castorseed Bombay £ 27 July/August Sellers.

SHARE BAZAR.

4th July 1924.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	410		
Bombay Cotton	470		
Bombay Dyeing	675-65-668-8		
Century	342-8-37-8-338-12		
Nagpur	482-8-75-478-12		
Colaba	185-75-180		
Crescent ex-divi.	232-8-230		
Indore ex-divi.	362-8-350		
Kohinoor	1050		
New Great	301-305		
Pearl ex-divi.	517-8-515		
Phoenix	440		
Bharucha			
Simplex	205-203-12		
Swan ex-divi.	800		
Swadesh	562-8-55-561-4		
Pabni	305		
Fazal	905-900-907-8		
Mathuradas	280		
Tata Mill			
Globe	42-8		
Mysore	106-4		
Madhavji	260		
Finlay ex-divi.	540		
Gokak	100		
Edward Sassoon	180		
Meyer Sassoon	130		
Alcock	175		
Bombay Burma Old	307-8-315		
Bombay Elec. Tram	93-2-93-12		
Bombay Steamer Ordy	70		
Bundi Cement	10-4		
Central E. Mining	23		
Indian Cement	237-8-41-4		
Katni Cement Ordy.	..		
Shivrajpur	..		
Tata Steel Ordy.	15		
Tata Steel Defd.	42-8 43-17		

RAPESEEDS.

LONDON, July 3.

Ferozepore Real Bold	£18 1/8	Sellers for July/August.
Toria	£ 18 3/8	Sellers for July/August.
Brown Cawnpore	£ 17 3/4	Sellers for July/August.
Yellow Guzerat	£ 19½	quoted for July/August.

Firm and tending rather dearer.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay. July 4.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	(6-30 p. m.) Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	47 0 0	7 2 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0	7 2 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	48 0 0	7 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	10 8 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 6 0	10 14 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 11 0	13 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 5 0	12 13 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	88 0 0	17 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	81 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	73 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed, Black	68 0 0	14 0 0
Poppyseed, White	12 6 0	13 0 0
Groundnuts	78 0 0	..
Mowraseed	8 14 0	9 2 0
Barley	37 0 0	..
Castorseed	79 0 0	16 4 0
Cotton Seeds Ready	..	
Delivery	40 0 0	5 14 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, April May	7 12 9
Wheat, Aug/Sept	7 9 0
Linseed, May	13 6 9
Linseed, Sept.	13 9 9
Groundnuts /J/A	78 0 0
Gujarat Castor Seed asad	80 10 0
Teelseed Gajjar 85-15 J/A	17 0 0
Cotton Seed J/A	5 14 6

METALS.

LONDON, July 4.

English best Selected Copper	£ 65½
Standard Copper G. M. B.	61/-
Copper Braziers	£ 82 3/4
Yellow Metal	£7 3/4
Hard Spelter	£ 28 5/8

LONDON, July 3.

TIN BIOCK..	£ 229 3/4

BRASS.

Bombay,, July 4.

	Per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	67 0 0
Do. ,,	1	63 8 0
Do. ,,	1 1/4	63 8 0
Do ,,	1 1/2	63 8 0
Do. ,,	1 3/4	64 0 0
Do. ,,	2	64 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay July 4

	Per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	70 0 0
Copper	1/	68 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	68 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	68 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	68 8 0
Copper	2/-	68 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 8 0
Pat Klai		23 0 0
Lead, Country		64 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		62 0 0
,, 1 1/4 to 1 1 2,	1 3/4 to 2	67 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		69 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1 to 1 1/4		

RUBBER.

LONDON, July 3.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure August and September sellers 11

Plantation First Latex Crepe Jully 10 7/8

TONE:—Firm with fair sellers.

Good demand on some American orders.

JAVA SUGAR.

LONDON, July 4.

Fine White Java C and F Calcutta 21/3 July Sellers.

,, ,, 20/10½ Jul/Sept. Sellers.
,, ,, 20/9 Oct/Dec. Sellers.
,, ,, Bombay 21/2½ Oct/Dec Sellers.
,, ,, Karachi 21/2½ ,, ,,

Quiet and little demand.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman & Co.)

Bombay, July 4.

Ready prices remained unchanged with very meagre purchase enquiries as shown by to-days' uptake for local consumptions amounting to 1200 bags.

Our forward market has shown a slightly improving tendency by evidencing a rise of a Pence in all positions.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 22/8 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 17/8 per cwt.
Steamer Howra Sh. 22/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Steamer Dongra Sh. 22/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June Sh. 21/11 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June-July Sh. 21/5 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Aug-Sept. Sh. 20/9 per cwt F.B.H.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 4.

During the week under review a downward movement both in respect of Ready and Forward has been evidenced, the market maintaining not a weak undertone in Forward deliveries. However, no substantial drop in either has been recorded.

Just at the beginning of the week Ready prices gave way by 12 to 14, as per cwt, and the next day a further drop of 8 as. was witnessed. The market ruled steady and revived during the succeeding two days and the close of the week once more saw a declining tendency. Light stocks and limited purchase enquiries (though of course a shade improved than that it was during the last week) have been the ruling features of the Ready market during the week. Daily clearance averages 2100 bags a day as against only 1300 bags a day during the past week. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were Rs. 22/4 and 22/12 for Ready Sugar and Rs. 17/4 and 17/12 for Transhipment.

There have been irregular fluctuations in Forward prices this week, though the tendency on the whole has been towards a downward movement in response to easier telegraphic advices of Foreign markets. Forward prices have suffered a drop of about 8d in the last week-end price-levels, with a fair amount of business passing. The highest and the lowest price during this week were Sh. 21/10 and 22/5 for June ship; Sh. 21/4 and 22 for June-July ship; and Sh. 20/8 and Sh. 21/4 for July-Aug Sept-shipment.

Total stocks are estimated at 10,000 bags of Java sugar and 3,000 bags of other kinds of Sugar. There will be fresh arrivals of new crop next week which will play its due part in the local market.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar at present:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 22/8 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 17/8 per cwt.
Steamer Howra Sh. 22/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Steamer Dongra Sh. 22/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June Sh. 21/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June-July Sh. 21/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Aug-Sept. Sh. 20/8 per cwt F.B.H.

Bombay, July 4.

With small demand and expected arrivals of New Crop sugar, prices for ready sugars have declined more than one rupee per cwt. and expected to decline further.

Regards forward positions during the early part of the week prices ruled very dull on strong reports from Java and Cuba and since last mail reports from all supplying markets were easier and the report that German sugar was permitted for export to the extent of 90,000 tons made free sellers and prices have been reduced nine pence. A good business was done in White Javas July-Sept. c20s. 9 to 21s. 3 Free Bombay Harbour and about 3,000 tons of Mauritius crystals for Augst September shipment c21s. 1 to 21s. 4 if Bombay Karachi and Calcutta markets are steadier with good business done. Java reports a quiet market after the rise with no buyers. Cuba and America are also quieter. The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 22-8 eql. 23s. 6d. F.B. Harbour stocks 12,000 Bags.

T M O June 22s. F.B. Harbour stocks 12,000 Bags.

T M O Oct. Dec. 20s. 8d. F.B. Harbour stocks 12,000 Bags.

T M O July Sept. 20s 8d. F.B. Harbour stocks 12,000 Bags.

For other commercial see page 12.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The S. S. Macedonia with the English mail leaves at 1 p.m.
4th annual genl. meeting of Central Co-operative Institute (B. B.), Topiwala Bldgs., Sandhurst Road West, 4 p.m.
Cricket Matches: Islam Gym. vs. B. B. & C. I. Rly. C.C. (2) Parsi Gym. vs. Hornets' C.C. (3) Hindu Gym. vs. Young Friends Union, (4) Young Muslim Sporting Club vs. Ralli Bros.

SUNDAY, July 6.

Cricket Matches: (1) Islam Gymkhana vs. The Bharat XI, (2) Parsi Gym. vs. Young Friends' Union C. Club, (3) Hindu Gym. vs. Arya Bandhu C. Club, (4) Young Muslim Sporting Club vs. Parekh C. C.

MONDAY, July 7.

The Harwood League—G. I. P. Parel vs. West Yorks Regt.
Municipal Corporation, 3-10 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 8.

The Harwood League—2nd Dn.—West Yorks "B" vs. Bombay Police—Cooperage.

WEDNESDAY, July 9.

The Harwood League—R.G.A. 70 Co., vs. B.B., R.F.A.

THURSDAY, July 10.

The Harwood League—Bombay Gymkhana vs Staff.
The Harwood League—2nd Dn.—Bombay Gymkhana "B" vs. G. I. P. All Blacks, Oval.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

July 5 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 6m., Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 6 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 7m., Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 7 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 7m., Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 8 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 7m., Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 9 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 8m. Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 10 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 8m, Sunset 7h. 20m.
July 11 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 8m., Sunset 7h. 20m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

D'MELLO—Jane Frances, wife of Caesar D'Mello (Girgaum). Funeral to-day (Saturday), 4 p.m. at Girgaum.

POSTAL NOTICE.

MAIL STEAMER NOT STARTING AT USUAL HOUR.

Owing to a delay in the arrival of the Mail Steamer from Basra the Homeward Mail Steamer "Macedonia" will not sail at the usual hour to-day (Saturday).

Unregistered correspondence posted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday) will be included for despatch by the Homeward Mail.

Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulated as to reach the G.P.O. at the above mentioned hour.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Delta" with the Mails from Bombay of 28th ultimo arrived at Aden at 11-30 p.m. on the 3rd. instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Moldavia" carrying Bombay Mails of 28th ultimo ex S.S. 'Delta' left Aden at 3 a.m. on the 4th inst.

DAILY MORTALITY.

Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 3rd July 1924, to 6 a.m. of 4th July 1924:

Small-pox attacks 3, death nil; Cholera attack 1, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.
Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 81.
Total mortality this day last year 81.

BANAJI'S TUTORIAL COMMERCIAL CLASS

In the Examination for the Degree of A.C.R.A. that was held in Bombay, Mr. P. C. Barodekar, a student of Banaji's Tutorial Commercial Class, Govalia Tank Road, Bombay, stood first in the list of all Indian students. Last year also Mr. D. N. Daji of the same Institution secured the first prize of £3 in the senior examination in Banking and Currency of the London Chamber of Commerce. This is the third time that Mr. Banaji's pupils have carried away prizes in the London Chamber Senior Commercial Examinations. This Institution has been doing its excellent work for the last 19 years under its able Principal, Mr. M. S. Banaji, a prizeman and honoursman, who has been all along teaching all the subjects for London Chamber. Mr. Banaji is also one of the proprietors and Principals of the well-known Master's Tutorial High School of Bombay, which is attended by about 1,600 boys and girls of all castes and creeds. The school has also as glorious records as the Commercial class.

SEASON TICKET FOUND.

A season ticket lost by its owner Mr. Raghavji Khimji is found and is now in the office of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association at 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. The owner is requested to take it away.

CATHOLIC YUUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

In celebration of the second anniversary of the Association, a Dinner will be held to-day (Saturday), at 8 p.m. at Antonio de Souza's School Hall, Byculla.

BOMBAY RADIO CLUB.

The following programme will be broadcasted by wireless by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Saturday) evening:—
THE BOMBAY CHAMBER ORCHESTRA.
PROGRAMME.

1. March. Marche Militaire. Schubert.
2. Suite No. 1, the Gordian Knot United, Purcell.
(1) Overture, (2) Air, (3) Rondeau Minuet, (4) Air.
3. Serenade, Pizzicato d'un Troubadour, Meyer Helmund.
4. Strings and Piano, Minuet d'Amour, Cowen.
5. Suite for strings, Folk Tune and Fiddle Dance, Fletcher.
6. Chant Sans Paroles, Tschaikowsky.
7. Hungarian Csardas, Kossuth, Michiels.
8. News Bulletin supplied by Reuter and the Associated Press.

CHILDREN'S BILL.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas will speak on "Children's Bill" at the Y.M.C.A., Reynolds Road, Byculla, to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m., Mr. N. M. Joshi will preside.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Swami Vishwanand of the Ramkrishna Mission will deliver a public lecture on "The Message of Swami Vivekananda to Modern India", to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Brotherhood Headquarters, "Arya Bhawan", Sandhurst Road.

BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Central Co-operative Institute, Bombay Branch, will be held at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, at 4 p.m. to-day (Saturday). Representatives of co-operative societies in Bombay and individual members of the Central Co-operative Institute are cordially invited to attend.

CO-OPERATORS' DAY.

In consonance with the practice of other countries, it is proposed to celebrate the 5th day of July, being first Saturday of that month as a Co-operators' Day in Bombay after the ordinary business of the annual General meeting of the members of the Bombay Branch of the Central Co-operative Institute is over. All the co-operators interested in the co-operative movement are requested to attend.

G. I. P. RAILWAY STAFF UNION.

Under the auspices of the Administrative Offices Branch of the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union, an extraordinary meeting of the staff of the Chief Auditor and Accountants' Office (including Traffic Audit) will be held to-day (Saturday) at 1-45 p.m. (S.T.) in the Empire Theatre (near Victoria Terminus) to consider what steps be taken to acquaint the administration with the grievances of the staff regarding revision of pay and leave rules, etc. All the staff are requested to attend.

ANNUAL THANKSGIVING.

The Annual Thanksgiving Mass in honour of St. John will be celebrated by the All Johns' Association at Mt. Carmel's Church, Bandra, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

A PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual prize distribution ceremony of the Sitaram Podar Balika Vidyalaya will come off to-morrow (Sunday) at 1 p.m. in the Hall of the Marwari Sammelan. Seth Sivnarayan Nemani will preside.

M. B. UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union, a condolence meeting in memory of the late Prof. S. G. Acharya, will be held in the M. B. Samaj Hall, Sadanand Buildings, Girgaon Back Road, to-morrow (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sharp, when Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi will preside.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Mr. Keshavrao Appa Padhye, at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road, to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. The Subject for the class will be "Brotherhood of Lord Buddha."

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. V. B. Velanker will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) All are invited to attend. The morning Divine Service will be conducted by M. D. Kurey, at 7-30 a.m.

YOUNG MEN'S MUSLIM ASSOCIATION.

The next weekly meeting of the Elocution and General Instruction class of Young Men's Muslim Association will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of the Association, Karim Mauzal, Ripon Road, the subject for discussion being "the immediate need of the West."

"THE PRABHU JOLLY CRICKETERS"

The Club's Day will be celebrated to-morrow (Sunday) at Dhairya Villa, Goregaon.

VEDANTA CLASS.

Swami Vishwananda of the Ramakrishna Mission will conduct the weekly Vedanta Class from 8-30 a.m. to 9-30 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday) at the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram Khar Road. The class is open to the public.

Y. M. C. A.

The usual Sunday Night Song Service will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 p.m. in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Fort, when Mr. L. Sommers will deliver a lantern lecture on "How we obtained our Bible" Part I.

ADDRESS ON "MAHOMEDANISM."

Tuesday, July 8, at 9-15 p.m.:—A meeting of the "Bombay Fellowship" will be held at Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Fort, when Rev. Dr. Zwemer will give an address on "Mahomedanism."

DEBATE ON "PROHIBITION."

Thursday, (10th inst.):—A debate on "Prohibition" will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, at 9 p.m.

ST. CAJETAN'S DAY.

The Assagao Union will celebrated the feast of St. Cajetan, Patron of Assagao, on Sunday (the 10th August), at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul with a Solemn High Mass, Procession, Benediction, etc., commencing at 9-30 a.m. The religious services will be followed by a reception at the Guido House, Horta Baixa. All Assagouenses are expected to co-operate to make the Day a success.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

2ND MEETING OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The second meeting of the G.I.P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, Bombay, was held at the office of the Agent at 10-30 a.m. on Wednesday the 2nd July 1924.

The Chairman opened the proceedings by giving the Committee figures of earnings on the suburban passengers traffic as compared with the expenditure thereon and explained how the figures were arrived at—also how the suburban season ticket fares were calculated.

The subjects on the agenda were then taken up for discussion, among which were points raised by the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna and Mr. Jayakar at the previous meeting in regard to the Poona Passenger service and recommendations put forward by Dr. Sukhia in connection with the new all-steel suburban trains, the nuisance caused to passengers by beggars in the Railway trains, the provision of ambulance cars for the conveyance of sick passengers to Hospitals and the difficulties experienced by passengers in connection with obtaining public conveyance at Victoria Terminus.

The Hon. Mr. Sethna also brought up for discussion the fares charged for coupon books of tickets between Bombay and Poona and Mr. Jayakar raised a point in connection with the extension of the coupon system which the Chairman promised to look into.

P. AND O. BANKING CORPORATION, LTD.

Report for the year ending 31st. March shows a net profit of £136,000. £20,000 has been placed to the reserve, bringing up the Reserve Account to £135,000, and after payment of dividend at 5 1/2 per cent. £18,000 has been carried forward.

Anglo Ceylon and General Estates have declared dividends of 20 per cent for the year and Upper Assam of 25 per cent on capital of 186,000 pounds sterling.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

MAE MURRAY AT THE EXCELSIOR.

An elaborate production said to surpass even "Peacock Alley" and "Fascination" is said to be "Broadway Rose," the film in which Mae Murray is this week to be seen at the Excelsior.

In "Broadway Rose", Miss Murray has an interesting story giving her a role which affords every opportunity for the unusual ability which has made her recent pictures a joy to see. In the present pictures she is a country girl who has won the favour of Broadway by her ability as a dancer. She loves Hugh Thompson, the son of wealthy Fifth Avenue parents, who are bitterly opposed to their son's infatuation. Seeking only happiness for herself and the man she loves, she consents to a secret marriage in order to avoid an open break between Hugh and the family, but they discover the facts and are relentless in their determination that their son's life shall no be ruined by such an alliance. The complications which ensue nearly bring Rosalie to disaster, but in the end she finds real happiness.

The scenes in "Broadway Rose" are described as being splendid and lavish, representing the playgrounds of the idle rich and the gilded haunts of New York's night life. The costumes are striking in their originality and their beauty, and the original dances conceived by Mae Murray add to the interest of the picture.

* * * *

NAZIMOVA AT THE EMPIRE.—Nazimova one of the most talked of screen actresses of the day, is to be seen at the Empire this week in "A Doll's House". In this film there is comedy and pathos. There is humour in the situations in which Nora, the doll-like wife, the character pictured by Nazimova, makes her odd and ludicrous mistakes as a house-keeper and a mother of two beautiful children and a tiny infant, and there is the lesson for all women everywhere that brings out the big point in the play, namely, that every woman has the right to control her own destiny, to the development of her own individuality and personality. All these elements in this film version of the great Ibsen drama, as produced by the actress who made the character of Nora famous in every principal city in the United States, are brought out in all their fineness of detail through the inimitable genius of the indomitable Nazimova. Nazimova has surrounded herself for the presentation of this film with an exceptionally strong cast and the acting is such that all the subtleties and all the incidents that have gone to make the drama one of the most popular are made to stand out clear cut and apparent at the first glance.

* * * *

THE EMPRESS.—At the Empress there is being shown this week a film showing scenes at the funeral of Sir Asutosh Mukerji, and Max Linder comedy, and a stirring six part drama entitled, "The Man of the Forest." The latter is a story of thrills and love, and most thrilling of all the scenes is that in which two girls, kidnapped by a band of desperadoes, are locked in a deserted cabin. Suddenly the door opened, and in the dim light a masked figure stole towards them. What did he want? What was he going to do? Frenzied they awaited his approach. Could nothing save them? What it was and how it happened is one of the most tense and thrilling moments in the picture.

* * * *

WEST-END CINEMA.—It's astonishing the amount of drama that can be woven around the life of a little child, logical drama that has a deep, human interest appeal; more astonishing it is to find a child whose personality can be moulded perfectly into intensely dramatic situations.

Baby Peggy Montgomery is almost literally storm tossed through many reels of drama in her first Universal-Jewel production, "The Darling of New York," which opens to-night at the West-End Cinema (New Churney Road). So carefully has the baby star been handled throughout the picture that there is never a moment in the play when the interest lags. Attention is always centred on her or her rag doll which has such an important significance in the unfoldment of the story.

The story reflects the experiences of a four year old baby girl, of Italian and American parentage. The child is introduced as the daughter of an American woman who is dying in Italy. The mother entrusts her nurse with the care of her child, requesting that the baby be taken to her grandfather in America.

* * * *

GLOBE CINEMA.—The penultimate episodes of "Haunted Valley," Pathe's most successful Serial, will be shown to-night at the Globe. It is hardly necessary to describe the wonderful 'Stunts' through which Miss Ruth Roland lives in these episodes. The story is now at a very exciting stage and the audiences will be looking forward to the "Sensational" solution as portrayed in the 15th Episode.

Monty Banks provides the Comic relief this week in a two-reel which will further enhance the reputation of this new comedian.

SAINT JOAN.

BERNARD SHAW'S LATEST PLAY.

Messrs. Constable and Co. have just published "Saint Joan" by Bernard Shaw. Here are a few section-headings from the long preface to "Saint Joan":—Joan Original and Presumptuous; Joan and Socrates; Contrast with Napoleon; Was Joan innocent or guilty? Joan's good looks; Joan's social position; Joan's voices and visions; The Evolutionary Appetite; the modern education which Joan escaped; Failures of the Voices; Joan's manliness and militarism; Was Joan suicidal?; Joan summed up; the Maid in Literature; Protestant Misunderstandings; Comparativefairness of Joan's trial; Cruelty, modern and mediaeval; The law of change is the law of God; Credulity, modern and mediaeval; Toleration, modern and mediaeval; The conflict, modern genius and discipline; Some well-meant proposals for the improvement of the play; To the critics lest they should feel ignored.

MOCATTA'S SILVER REPORT.

LONDON, July 3.

Chief buying has been by Continent though at higher level. Indian bears had some disposition to cover sales. China was more a seller than buyer. America sold moderately here. Tendency at present is rather uncertain but present level appears to attract sufficient buyers to absorb amounts of offerings and Mocatta's are of opinion that it is likely to be about maintained. Lisbon. First instalment in silver Portuguese coins of various period, totalling nearly four million and weighing about forty-eight tons to serve as a guarantee against loan negotiated in London, has been shipped to England.

Official And Personal.

Sir Dawson Miller, Chief Justice, Patna High Court left for Bombay en route to England.

Sir Charles Innes, Commerce Member, leaves Simla on 8th July for Calcutta. He will stay in Calcutta from 11th to 14th and leaving Calcutta on the 15th will return to Simla on the 17th.

The Governor of Bombay received H.H. Thakur Desai of Sawantwadi at Government House on Thursday the 3rd July.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a Dinner Party at Government House on Thursday the 3rd July.

ALLEGED HURT AND MISCHIEF.

CHARGE AGAINST TWO CONSTABLES.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed hearing on Friday in the case in which Ahmedin Kamruddin and Mohmed Ashtaq charged Police Constables Nos. 2652B and 2651B with mischief hurt and abetment on the 29th of May last.

Mr. Jungalwalla and Mr. Daruwalla, pleaders appeared for the complainants while the accused were defended by Mr. Azad, Bar-at-Law instructed by Mr. Deo, Pleader.

Ramchandra Motiram a chauffeur in the employ of Mr. Khimji Damji in examination of Mr. Azad said on the night in question he was walking along Girgaon Road when he found the complainants placing their glass ware on the foot path. The accused asked the complainants to remove their wares whereupon the complainants abused them filthily. The accused arrested the complainants when some Parsis came and attempted to release the prisoners from accused's custody. Some of the Parsis gave fists to the accused while others tore the accused's uniform.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jangalwalla, witness said the glassware on the footpath were not broken except two or three tumblers broken in the scuffle. The police after the arrests did not take away the crockery to the police station.

Nagji Varjan, a grain dealer having his shop at Bhuleshwar said he was going along Chira Bazar from Chowpaty on the night in question. Witness saw a big crowd and the accused squabbling with the complainants. The complainants told the accused, that the footpath did not belong to their father and that they would sit there.

To the Court:—The complainants were sitting at the time.

His Worship:—How did you see them sitting when there was a big crowd and a squabble.

Witness:—Sitting and standing, it's just the same.

His Worship:—Do you mean to say right and wrong too just the same?

Witness:—They were standing. I can see a lot while standing from here.

His Worship:—Not, if you are assaulted.

Witness continuing said accused constable No. 2652 told him to come as a witness. He did not see any Parsi being assaulted. He was not called at the police choki for enquiry though he had given his name and address to the accused.

Rajaram Bhiwaji Bhidnekar, a clerk in the City Improvement Trust said he saw the accused arresting the complainants. The complainants refused to go with them. After he proceeded 30 or 40 paces he heard police whistles.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jungalwalla, witness said he saw some broken crockery on the footpath. Witness resided at Princess Street and had seen the accused before. He received summons on the 26th of June. The accused asked witness to give evidence.

Bapuji Vithaji Shete, Managing Clerk to Dr. T. Moriwaka, a Dental Surgeon, in examination of Mr. Azad said he was going along Girgaon Road with the last witness on the night in question when he saw the complainants pushing the accused. Their uniform was all right at that time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jangalwalla witness said he was in police force before but was dismissed. He went to the Majestic Cinema with the last witness on that day. After about a fortnight he was told by the accused to give evidence. He said in Urdu and not in Marathi.

Magistrate:—How can a Maratha Hindu address a Maratha Hindu in Urdu!

A ROW BETWEEN MAHOMEDAN AND CONSTABLES.

Inspector Bull of Princess Street Police Station in reply to the Court said at 10-45 p.m. on the night in question he was told by a sepoy that there was a row between two police constables and some Mahomedans. He then saw two Mahomedans, twenty Parsis and some Hindus. He was told that the Mahomedans had caused obstruction resisted arrest, and assaulted the police constables. He saw the accused's uniform torn, a Parsi's spectacles broken, and another Parsi's Sadra torn. He made personal enquiries and found that the complainants' articles were on the private ground. Witness immediately went to the spot of the incident as well on the following morning and found glassware lying broken in the shed and on the foot path. Also that the complainants were paying Rs. 25 p.m. as rent. Witness found everything suspicious and felt that the hawkers should not have been arrested. He saw the accuseds' witnesses the first time in the Court that day. Witness reported the conduct of the accused to the Commissioner of Police the following day.

To Mr. Jungalwalla witness said he ordered complainants to be sent to the hospital for treatment.

Cross-examined by Mr. Azad, witness said he had made his private recommendations to the Commissioner of Police. The accused were not dealt with departmentally pending the judgment of the case in the Police Court.

Mr. Azad then addressing the Court on behalf of the accused said in regard to his chief his clients were prepared to compensate. Referring to the charge of assault he said it was too much exaggerated. The accused had two and five years service and it was just possible that they would be dismissed from the police force. He asked His Worship's intervention for a compromise.

His Worship said he would not interfere at all but leave that question to the parties concerned.

Mr. Azad continuing said his clients were prepared to compensate in order to secure some measure of sympathy against any action that may be taken against them which he hoped would not be drastic.

"A WANTON AND BRUTAL ASSAULT."

Mr. Jungalwalla for the complainants submitted that it was a wanton and brutal assault on two respectable citizens by two policemen who were supposed to be guardians of law. If it was not due to Inspector Bull who made prompt enquiries in all probability his clients would have been charged with obstructing two policemen in the discharge of their duty before Honorary Magistrates next day and persons even sent to Jail.

His Worship reserved judgment till to-day.

HOAX ON HEADS OF INSTITUTIONS.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The Director of Information writes to say:—

Some mischievous irresponsible person has recently developed a habit of telephoning to the heads of various public institutions in Bombay, telling them that His Excellency the Governor is about to pay a visit of inspection to their institutions. The Resident Deputy Secretary to Government at the Secretariat in Bombay is invariably informed in advance of any intention of His Excellency to visit Bombay during the Poona Season, and any person, who suspects that he is being hoaxed in the manner indicated above, is invited to apply to the Resident Deputy Secretary for confirmation regarding His Excellency's movements.

HIGH COURT.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Third Criminal Sessions for the current year began its sittings on Friday at 11 a.m. It is presided over by the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt. The calender of cases for the current session is a very heavy one, there being 41 cases on it. 5 of these are murder cases and 4 are of attempt to murder; 1 of arson and 1 of counterfeiting currency coins. The list also includes the case of Lawson, an Englishman who has been brought from England on a charge of criminal breach of trust against his former employers the Lloyd's Bank.

The first case which His Lordship took up was a dacoity case against 12 persons some of whom are Pathans and the others are Pardeshis.

DACOITY CASE.

ALLEGED GANG OF HABITUAL CRIMINALS.

Emperor.
vs.
Kallander Allabux and 11 others.

In this case Mr. S. G. Velinker appeared on behalf of the Crown.

The accused were undefended.

The case for the prosecution was that in the years 1922, 1923 and 1924 all the accused belonged to a gang of habitual criminals. Some of the accused were Mussalmans from the United Provinces and the rest were Pardeshis or Bhaias as they are called in Bombay. These Pardeshis also came from Northern India. This gang commenced operations as dacoity in 1922. Prior to 1922 the accused were employed in doing work in the docks or elsewhere; but having found this work unprofitable they formed themselves into a gang with the object of robbing other people and profiting thereby. The gang started with about 15 people and when it was captured in 1924 the gang consisted of about 25 persons.

The accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8 and 12 were the leaders of the gang the last accused being the brain-box of the family.

They had a pretty good organisation as might be expected under the circumstances. They had their headquarters at Tank Bunder in a godown. They all lived near the vicinity of the godown and they used to hold their meetings in the godown.

They had made arrangements for preliminary expenses for the purchase of fire arms and other necessary implements. The preliminary expenses were, in the first instance paid by the leaders, who recovered the amount from the proceeds of their booty.

The dividends of their booty were made in the following way. Some of them remained at home and some of them went out. Those who went in a particular enterprise got equal shares and those who remained at home got half of what the others received. The gang further provided itself with messengers who kept them informed of all the news. Provision was also made for legal expenses for defending themselves in case some of the members were caught. Provision was also made for bribing or giving tips to petty policemen.

When they went out for their operations they equipped themselves with fire-arms, ammunition, etc. It appeared from the evidence of the approvers in the case that one, at least, of the leaders accompanied these operations. He was the man to take charge of the booty and was responsible for the division. They were in gangs of 20 to 22. They freely used their fire arms if the least resistence was given.

Between Sept. 1922 and March 1924 the accused had committed four dacoities one attempt of dacoity and several other robberies.

The first dacoity took place on 21st Sept. 1922 at a house called Rose Cottage from where they looted much property during the absence of its inmates. The second dacoity was the robbing of a fish merchant at Sewri level-crossing when he was returning with money in a hack victoria. The third dacoity took place in Feb. 1924 when all the accused and one of the approvers broke into a chawl called Pallonji's chawl and robbed the inmates of their goods. The fourth was in March 1924 when they robbed a Pardeshi at a house called Ram Ratten's House at Reay Road.

About this time the gang made preparation for a dacoity at Kalyan where they expected to obtain much booty. There accordingly set out with fire-arms, etc. Unfortunately for them however the villagers of the place coming to know of it kept in waiting with lathies, etc. and when these people came up the villagers gave them a good thrashing. Accused No. 1 had his wrist broken and he had to become a patient in the J. J. Hospital. The rest having suffered a reverse returned to Bombay.

In the meanwhile information was being received by the Bombay Police of the existence of this gang. The Police were further informed of the attempt of dacoity at Kalyan and a little later they were told that the leaders of the gang had arrived in Bombay and that the accused No. 1 was in the J. J. Hospital. On 20th March the accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 were arrested by the Police together with one who later on became an approver in the case. The approver made a clean breast of everything as a result of which some of the articles were pointed out at a Marwari's shop where they were sold. Thereafter one by one all the remaining accused were traced out and arrested and they now were on their trial.

Witnesses were being examined when the Court rose for the day.

(Continued from column 6.)

Cambridge's first innings closed for 173, Durston taking 5 for 31. M. C. C. made 98 for 1 in second innings and are 199 runs ahead.

Gentlemen vs. Players:—Gentlemen's first innings totalled 113, Howell taking 5 for 44. Gentlemen followed on and made 207 for 7 in second innings, Chapman scoring 48. Gentlemen are 32 runs ahead.

Lancashire vs. Leicestershire:—Lancashire declared their first innings closed at 379 for 7, R. Tyldesley contributing 65 not out. Leicester made 89 in their first. R. Tyldesley took 5 wickets for no runs and thus created a record in Lancashire cricket. He has taken 100 wickets during the season. Macaulay took 4 for 45. Leicester followed on and scored 19 for 1 in second innings. Lancashire are 271 runs ahead.

Notts vs. Essex:—Essex's first innings closed for 99, Richmond taking 5 for 40. Notts made 223 for 3 in their second innings, Carr making 112 and Payton 68, both not out. Notts are 280 runs ahead.

Somerset vs. Glamorgan:—Glamorgan's first innings totalled 344, Arnott contributing 84. Somerset have made 52 for 1 in their first innings.

Gloucester vs. Hampshire:—Hampshire's first innings closed for 71, Parker taking 3 for 25 and Mills 7 for 31. Gloucester are 120 runs ahead.

Yorkshire vs. South Africans:—South Africans' first innings closed for 279, Nourse making 68 and Taylor 79. Macaulay took 6 for 66.

Rain interfered with the play in most matches.—Reuter.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

COLABA UNITED DRAW WITH HINDU GYM.

Friday's League fixture between the Hindu Gymkhana and Colaba United, in the second division resulted in a one-goal draw. Since the Reaney-Rogers affair, a reaction has set in among the whistling fraternity and supervision has been more effective satisfactory. The first marching orders of this season were issued by Mr. Cummings in the Colaba-Hindu Gym. match to Chatterjee for deliberate fouls despite a previous warning. The second offence of Chatterjee which was a partly successful attempt at stalling hardly called for such drastic steps. Chatterjee is none-too-clean a player but then he was not the only one of his kind on the field.

On the days play the Colaba United were far superior to their opponents and deserved to win. The Hindus scored a lucky goal in the first five minutes. Banerjee ran down the wing and from his centre Chatterjee had a try. The Colaba goalie simply allowed the ball to slip through his fingers over the goal line. This was an achievement for the Hindus. The Colaba forwards thereafter pinned the Hindu to their area and time and again tested Sen who cleared with ball kicks. Individual wing play spoilt the chance of the Hindus some of whom looked fine while the Colaba forwards invaded with perfect understanding and footwork. Despite the persistent efforts of the Colaba Sen remained unbeaten.

The Hindu defence had a hard time in the second period, during the whole of which the Colaba forward hovered round their goal and tested the Hindu goalie. Sen cleared every shot with ease and perhaps had more kicks than anybody else on the field. The Hindu defence remained unbeaten till the last five minutes when Dadoo snatched the ball from Sen and scored the equaliser. The Colaba United monopolised the attack in the second half and it was surprising that they were not able to secure the verdict. The Hindu Gymkhana will have to buck up and do that fact if they want to save themselves from the ignominy of being called the "wooden-spooners."

The teams were:—

Hindu Gymkhana:—Sen, Dutt and Gupta; Shete, J. Roy, Sampat, Bannerjee, Chatterjee, Bhattacharjee, Joshi and A. Roy.

Colaba United:—Mahomed, Kishen and Balanna; Mahomed, Manchoo, Lava, Bajee, Ramjee, Shuntker, Dadoo and Winder.

Referee:—Mr. W. Cummings.

TO-DAY.

Cooperage:—Bombay Gymkhana vs. B. B. R.F.A.

Colaba:—Bombay Gymkhana 'B' vs. Mech. Transport.

OLYMPIC POLO.

U. S. BEAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 4.

Paris.—In the Olympic Polo Tournament United States beat Britain by 10 goals to 2.—Reuter.

TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON.

LACOSTE'S FOOTWORK.

LONDON, July 3.

Attendance at Wimbledon to-day was not so large as usual and weather was cool and cloudy, rain falling during the afternoon. The first match in the semi-final of men's singles between Lacoste and Williams was the first match on the centre court and it resulted in a win for the Frenchman by three sets to one. Lacoste's positioning and footwork were superior and he took the first set, 6/1, Williams frequently returning into net. In the second set Williams improved, driving and volleying delightfully and he won, 6/4. Lacoste led 4/2 in the third when rain caused the match to be interrupted. On resumption Williams made a great effort to retrieve his position but Lacoste was tenacious and very accurate with his hard driving. Williams served an unusual number of double faults.

In the other semi-final Borotra beat Raymond without being extended. The South African showed pluck but he was handicapped by injured ankle. The semi-finals in the Ladies Doubles were also decided to-day.

The following were the results:—

Men's Singles, Semi-finals: Borotra beat Raymond 6/2, 6/4, 7/5; Lacoste beat Williams 6/1, 3/6, 6/2, 6/3.

Ladies Doubles, Semi-finals: Miss Wills and Mrs. Wightman beat Miss Goss and Mrs. Jessup 6/6, 6/4; Mrs. Corell and Miss McKane beat Mrs. Lambert Chambers and Mrs. Shepherd Barron 6/4, 3/6, 6/4.—Reuter.

WELTER-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

KID LEWIS BEATS JOHNNY BROWN.

LONDON, July 4.

At Albert Hall to-day in the Boxing contest for the Welter-Weight Championship of Great Britain, Kid Lewis (Holder) beat Johnny Brown of Hamilton on points.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 3.

The following are the closing scores in the County and other cricket matches which started yesterday:—

Leveson-Gower's Eleven vs. Oxford University:—Leveson-Gowers scored 145 in first innings, Hewetson taking 5 for 41. Oxford have made 7 for loss of no wickets in their second innings and are 144 runs ahead.

M. C. C. vs. Cambridge University:—

(Continued in column 5.)

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The Bombay Chronicle

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1924.

THE MIND OF ENGLAND.

We published yesterday some extracts from the comments of the English Press on the McCardie judgment in the O'Dwyer-Nair Case. Elsewhere we publish to-day some further extracts. The mail received yesterday brought the weeklies which also comment on the judgment. All these comments make instructive reading. So far as the Indian people are concerned the McCardie judgment has not come as a surprise to them It has merely confirmed them in the conviction that justice for India cannot be obtained in a Court of law in England because the sense of justice is subordinated to the desire to maintain the hold of the Empire over her. The fact the the wrong of the Punjab remained unredressed shattered any illusion which the Indian people had cherished regarding the system which holds their country under sway. The McCardie judgment, therefore, merely steels them in their determination not to rest until they attain Swaraj which alone can safeguard them against Jallianwalla Bagh butcheries and the humiliation of judicial pronouncements by British judges such as that of Justice McCardie. For, they realise only too well what Mr. Bernard Houghton wrote in the "Daily Herald," namely, that "Justice McCardie merely stated publicly and from the Bench the current opinion of the governing classes in Britain and India." For a proof of this one has merely to turn to the comments of the British newspapers which represents the views of these classes and their gramophones in India. There is in their comments an unmistakable and ill-concealed tone of jubilation over what a Radical newspaper, the "New Statesman," has been unwise enough to characterise as "an outrage on the principles of British justice."

The "Morning Post," which raised a purse for General Dyer to which handsome donations were made from Britishers in India, regards the judgment as a vindication of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and can scarcely suppress its joy when it endorses the following amazing declaration of Justice McCardie: "Speaking with full deliberation and knowing the whole of the evidence given in this case I express my view that General Dyer, in the grave and exceptional circumstances, acted rightly and in my opinion he was wrongly punished by the Secretary of State." The London "Times" is a national institution of England because it speaks for the nation as a whole. Consider what it says. "The reputation of Sir Michael O'Dwyer as a firm, upright, and patient public servant," it writes, "is thoroughly vindicated" by the verdict and it proceeds, like the "Morning Post," to give its approval to the statement of Justice McCardie to which we have referred and adds "though . . . it is unfortunate that occasion should have been taken to revive the memories of Amritsar at this moment, and though the judge's opinion is not strictly relevant to the main issue of the case, it is right that, once the occasion was there, the real character and aims of those who bore the burden of administration in India at a peculiarly dangerous time should not be interpreted solely by so superficial an enquiry as that which has hitherto held the field." The Tory "Spectator" referring to the same judgement of Justice McCardie says "There are strong words, but Mr. Justice McCardie evidently considered it his duty to utter them, and the blame must be upon the Secretary of State who threw over a subordinate." The Die-hard "Saturday Review" rejoices over the verdict and concludes: "The fact is that by his action General Dyer saved the Punjab."

It is some consolation to turn from these disgusting revelations of the Jingo mind to the comments of some Liberal and Labour journals which realise the irreparable harm that has been caused by Justice McCardie's conduct and judgment. The "Nation and the Athenaeum" sums up the Liberal view when it says: "The evil has now been trebly done, by the events themselves in 1919, by the Dyer testimonial in 1920, and by the libel action. The Anglo-Indian and English die-hard rejoicings over the result will extend and intensify the evil. . . . We must face the fact that the verdict of the special jury, will, in the minds of millions in India, tend to establish the truth of Gandhi's repeated assertion that justice for India cannot be obtained from an alien Government or law court. Is the conclusion, then, that the day is lost in India; that the task of re-establishing the belief of the Indian people in the essential justice of British rule is a task beyond our power to fulfil?" But the Liberal and Labour journals do not represent the preponderating voice of England which found its expression from the Bench. Even the "New Leader," the organ of the Independent Labour Party, is compelled to say that "his (Justice McCardie's) vindication not only of the conduct of the plaintiff in the government of the Punjab, but still more his unqualified approval of the Amritsar massacre, will seem to Indians a revelation of the state of the mind of the British people." Any doubt on the matter was removed by the refusal of the Premier to permit the discussion in the Commons of Mr. Lansbury's motion for the removal of Justice McCardie from the bench and his amazing justification of that refusal. Mr. Lansbury accepted the justification because he realised that the House of Commons would reject his motion and demonstrate to the whole world that "Justice McCardie merely stated publicly and from the bench the current opinion of the governing classes in Britain and India." The governing classes hold this opinion because it represents the inevitable reaction in their mental outlook of a system of government under which another nation is deprived of its freedom

THE "BOLSHEVIK CONSPIRACY" CASE.

As the public are aware, both the conviction of, and the harsh sentences imposed on, the accused in what is known as the Bolshevik Conspiracy Case, which was recently tried at Cawnpore, have evoked considerable surprise as well as indignation in this country and in England in circles which hold that Communist propaganda which does not advocate violence and which is not accompanied by violence cannot and should not be viewed as a criminal offence against the State. That the law in Great Britain and most of the Dominions does not regard Communism as an offence is shown by the fact that there are regular Communist parties, with their journalistic organs, in Great Britain, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and Ireland, which are left undisturbed by the respective Governments of these countries in the conduct of their propaganda. Of course, Communism, at least in the British Empire, is of recent growth, but the fact is there that the State, whether in Great Britain or in the Dominions, does not ban Communist propaganda as a crime. The plea of the accused in the Cawnpore case was that they were not conspirators working underground to bring about the overthrow of the Government by violent means, but only Communists, working in the open for a peaceful revolution by the reorganisation of society on the well-known "Communistic" lines, like the Communists of Great Britain or any other part of the Empire. In order to establish the right of individual Indians to cherish Communist views if they like and to form a Communist Party as in England and elsewhere in the Empire, it is proposed to appeal to the Allahabad High Court against the conviction and sentences in the Cawnpore case. An Indian Communist Defence Committee has been formed in Bombay by the friends and admirers of Mr. Dange, one of the principal accused, and an appeal has been issued to all sympathisers for financial help to carry the appeal to the High Court. Prominent Labourites in England have expressed sympathy with the efforts of the defence committee and it is to be hoped that all who value freedom of thought in this country, will also respond to the appeal of the Committee for help.

Notes of the Day.

Britain and Iraq.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies denied the other day in the House of Commons that any pressure had been brought to bear on the Iraq Constituent Assembly to accept the Anglo-Iraq Treaty. Reports, however, from Iraq go to challenge the truth of this statement. It will be remembered that two or three days prior to the receipt of the news of the ratification of the Treaty by the Assembly a report had come to this country from Beirut which declared that the Assembly had refused to ratify the Treaty. That this report had some basis of facts which have not yet been disclosed fully to the outside world is shown by the diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Herald." According to this correspondent, the Committee of the Iraq Assembly, which had been appointed to examine the Treaty, had reported in favour of drastic amendments as a condition of ratification—amendments designed to reduce British control and widen Arab autonomy. This, of course, was unacceptable to the British Government. When it became known definitely that a majority of the Assembly was opposed to the Treaty, the correspondent states, "as a threat to the recalcitrants, it was then announced in London that if the Treaty was not ratified by June 11 Great Britain would ask the League to sanction an alternative arrangement—which was interpreted in Bagdad to mean a more stringent form of British control than even the present. Under this menace the Assembly met." What followed is not yet fully known, but we saw that it was first announced that the Assembly had refused to ratify the Treaty. This report was contradicted three days later by another which stated that at a special midnight session the Assembly decided by 38 votes to 25 to accept the Treaty.

How the Treaty Was Accepted.

As the "Daily Herald's" correspondent says, "what pressure had been brought to bear on the Assembly members before that 'special midnight session' we can only surmise." But, it is significant, as pointed out by the same correspondent, that the "majority" in favour of the ratification was only a minority in the Assembly, for twenty members were absent and eight refused to vote. We in India are not unfamiliar with similar phenomena in the careers of our "popular" legislatures in the "new era." That even those who voted for the ratification of the Treaty did so in a fit of resignation at the pistol held at their country's head, becomes obvious from the report that they signed a petition stating that many of the clauses and subsidiary agreements were so severe that Iraq could not undertake the responsibilities entailed. And the High Commissioner, on behalf of the British Government, is stated to have promised that "after the acceptance of the Treaty the financial agreement will be generously modified." The "Daily Herald's" correspondent calls further attention to the significant fact that "certainly with the approval, if not at the suggestion, of the High Commissioner", the ratification is made conditional on "the protection by Great Britain in their entirety of the rights of Iraq in the Mosul Vilayet." The British Colonial Office does not need to use the argument of physical force nowadays to carry home the British point of view to "recalcitrant" popular assemblies in countries under British control,—but it has other means, equally forceful and no less effective, which it uses in these days to secure its ends. The Colonial Secretary may be technically right in saying that no pressure was brought to bear on the Iraq, but he could have only meant the visible pressure and not the invisible one in which British diplomats are past masters.

Bluff?

It was reported the other day from a seemingly inspired quarter in the Central Provinces that the Governor in virtue of the powers vested in him under the Government of India Act was going to appoint shortly two Ministers for a period of six months only to help him to administer the Transferred Department. The likely Ministers were even named by the enterprising correspondent. As the move of Sir Frank Sly—if, indeed, there has been any move at all—must in all probability have been inspired by the example set by Lord Lytton in Bengal, in retaining his Ministers in defiance of the Legislative Council, and since the legality of this action of Lord Lytton is now being challenged in the Calcutta High Court, we may be sure that the Governor of the Central Provinces will not be in a hurry to appoint his Ministers until he knows where exactly Lord Lytton stands But the more we reflect upon it, the more we are inclined to think that the report of the foreshadowed appointment of Ministers in the Central Provinces is bluff, pure and simple. These appointments, if made, will stand on a different footing altogether from those of Bengal. In the case of the latter the Council has made no provision at all for the payment of Ministers' salaries. But in the case of the C. P. Ministers, the Council, it will be remembered, has provided for the payment of a rupee each per annum to the Ministers. Now, Section 52 of the Government of India Act which empowers the Governor to appoint a non-elected member as a Minister for a period which may extend to six months, also provides that there may be paid to the Minister so appointed the same salary as is payable to a member of the Executive Council in that province, *unless a smaller salary is provided by vote of the Legislative Council of the province.* The proviso we have italicised shows that when a Council has provided by vote a smaller salary for the Ministers than that paid to the Executive Councillors, the Governor has perforce to pay the former the salary fixed by the Council. The C. P. Council having decided to reduce the Ministers' salaries to a rupee each per annum, the Governor is not entitled to pay a higher salary to the Ministers on whatever grounds. The Governor's powers, under Section 72-D of the Government of India Act, to authorise expenditure "in cases of emergency", cannot be used in the case of the Ministers since the Council by fixing their salaries at a definite figure, however inadequate, has left no option to him but to stick to the arrangement. In view of this, the report coming from Nagpur that it is the intention of Sir Frank Sly to appoint two Ministers for a period of six months can be but a bluff, unless, indeed, the Ministers are prepared to accept a rupee each per annum.

Islam and Justice.

Munshi Mahmud Khan of Poona writes:—

"The 'Quran' requires that judges ought to be perfectly just, upright and impartial, that witnesses should speak the whole truth and nothing but the truth and that no bribes be given or taken.

It says, 'O David! verily, we have made you a viceregent in the land, judge, then, between men with truth and follow not lust, for it will lead you astray from the path of God. Verily those who go astray from the path of God, for them is severe punishment.' 'O ye who believe! be steadfast in justice, witnessing before God, though it be against yourselves, or your parents, or your kindred. . . . Follow not, then, your low desires, so as to act partially: but if you swerve and turn aside, God of what ye do is well aware.' 'Devour not your wealth among yourselves by false means, nor present it to the judges, that you may devour a part of the wealth of men sinfully, the while ye know.' The Prophet says, 'Accursed is he who gives or takes a bribe.'"

The Prophet's Example.

The correspondent proceeds:—

"The Holy Prophet (on whom be peace) was a perfect model of justice, and strictly practised what he preached. A certain woman of the Quraish tribe committed a theft and her right hand was ordered to be cut off in punishment for the offence. The Quraish sent Usama, whom the Prophet dearly loved, to persuade the Prophet not to carry out the sentence. But he was greatly displeased with Usama and said to him that even if his own beloved daughter Fatima were guilty of the offence, he would not spare her, that the Jews perished because they punished the poor and let off the rich.

Once a Muslim stole a coat of mail and sold it to a Jew. The owner of the property prosecuted the Jew, who proved that he had purchased it from the thief and not stolen it. The tribe of the thief wanted the Prophet to acquit the Muslim and convict the non-believing Jew. But the noble Prophet, being convinced of the Muslim's offence, punished him and discharged the Jew.

The 'Commander of the Faithful' Hazrat Ali purchased an armour from a Jew and paid for it in cash. The cunning Jew, after a short while, filed a false suit in the Court of Justice 'Sharih' to recover the price of the armour. His Reverence Ali was summoned by the judge and asked to pay the price or prove that he had paid it. The defendant produced Hazrat Hasan and Kambal as his witnesses. The plaintiff said, 'The one is his son and the other is his slave, so neither of them is an independent witness, hence their evidence is unreliable.' The judge allowed the objection and ordered that the Jew should be paid. Hazrat Ali obeyed the order. Then said the Jew, 'I have already received the price, my object in filing the suit was to test if Muslims really believed in and acted upon the teachings of their sacred book. I am now thoroughly convinced of their sincerity, so I renounce my own religion, and embrace Islam.'

I wonder, if Mr. McCardie had been the judge and the defendant an English Christian, he would have decided the suit in favour of a poor, hated Jew."

AIR BOMBING IN IRAQ.

LABOUR GOVERNMENT'S JUSTIFICATION.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST TRIBESMEN.

LONDON, July 3.

Questioned in the House of Commons by Mr. George Lansbury with regard to the casualties in the bombing operations in Iraq, Mr. Leach said that air action, however, regrettable had in many cases checked at an early stage disturbances which otherwise would have caused great loss of life. He mentioned that the tribes had recently killed 146 men and 127 women and children during a single raid into Iraq and all male prisoners, including boys, were put to death. This kind of raid had been almost entirely stopped by Air Force action. Bombs had been dropped five times in the past five months. At least two days' warning was given in all cases, except one, to enable the inhabitants to withdraw. The objectives selected were the encampments or grazing ground of the offending tribes. An exceptional case was where the tribes had attacked the native police and one police officer and three men were killed.—Reuter.

FINANCIAL SUPREMACY OF COMMONS.

MR. CLYNES' ASSERTION.

LONDON, July 3.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Clynes referring to the rejection by the House of Lords of the War Charges Validity Bill on Tuesday said that the House of Commons were the supreme authority on finance. Government would take an early opportunity to make the will of the House prevail. He hoped to receive general support of all sections in that.—Reuter.

EVICTIONS BILL.

LIKELY TO BE LOST.

LONDON, July 4.

While returning Sir John Simon's Evictions Bill to the House of Commons, the House of Lords decided to waive the amendment regarding aliens but persisted in another amendment giving landlords' children right to obtain possession of the House as well as to the landlord himself. It is not likely that a compromise will be reached. Hence the Bill will probably be lost.—Reuter.

TRIPLE-RATE URGENT CABLES.

PLEA FOR ABOLITION.

LONDON, July 3.

The Congress of Empire Chambers of Commerce has adopted the resolution of Sir Edgar Holberton of Bengal urging the abolition of triple-rate urgent cables. Sir Edgar Holberton contended that businessmen only used urgent rates because they knew that their rivals would.—Reuter.

TEACHING OF SEDITION.

BILL IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, July 3.

The bill introduced by Lord Danesfort forbidding the teaching of seditious and blasphemous doctrines to children under sixteen was read the second time in the House of Lords to-day. Lord Danesfort said that the bill in no way interfered with the teaching of Socialism and other political propaganda, but forbade "Violent garbage" of Atheism and Bolshevism.

Lord Haldane opposed the bill as it was objectionable and retrograde.—Reuter.

LEE COMMISSION REPORT

LORD WINTERTON'S VIEW.

LONDON, July 4.

In an article in the "Asiatic Review" on the Lee Commission Report, Lord Winterton urges that if the proposals are to effect their purpose, the sooner they are put into operation the better. If it is a fact, as would appear from the published account of the recent proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, that the Secretary of State, contrary to the impression he gave in the recent debate, has decided to postpone any action upon the Report until the Autumn, he is making a great mistake which is calculated to encourage the maximum of manufactured opposition by those who dislike the Report because they dislike good Government and a contented Civil Service. The report should be dealt with as a whole.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Prince of Wales, as Hon. President of the British Olympic Association and Prince Henry, left for, Paris on Friday morning to attend the opening of the Olympic Games.—Reuter.

In the final of the Ladies Singles at Wimbledon on Friday, Miss McKane beat Miss Wills 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.—Reuter.

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EGYPT AND THE KHILAFAT.

VIEWS OF PRINCE OMAR TOUSSOUN.

ABDUL MAJID STILL KHALIFA.

ALL MUSLIM CONFERENCE TO DECIDE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, June 21.

I had an interview for the "Bombay Chronicle", with H.H. Prince Omar Toussoun at Alexandria, as his views with regard to Islamic matters, have the greatest influence with Egyptians. He is regarded by all the people as a thorough noble Muslim Prince. He considers that the only solution for the solving of the Khilafat question is to have a representative Muslim Conference, free from all outside influence and under no interested control, to decide the future of the Khilafat. Until then, H. M. Abdul Majid whose *Baya* was more universal than any previous Ottoman Khalifa's must be acknowledged as the only Khalifa. It is for the Conference, and the Conference alone, to decide if he is to remain Caliph or not and to decide the future of the Khilafat. I drew H. H. Highness's attention to the appeal of the Rector and Senior Professors of the Grand University of Al-Azhar for a Conference to be held in a year's time. His Highness did not approve of the manner in which the abovementioned Ulemas dealt with the question, as they have in their appeal created a sort of *fait accompli* by declaring the Khilafat of Abdul Majid to be non-existent, and the Prince considers that they had not the right to make such a declaration as it lies with the all Muslims alone to decide as to the validity of the Khilafat of Abdul Majid. Most of the Egyptians share His Highness's views and there are many Committees formed all over the country in opposition to the Rector of Al-Azhar and his group. Prince Omar has formed a Committee for collecting funds for the Khalifa and His Highness has already sent the Khalifa four thousand pounds. Some Egyptians favour H. M. King Fouad as a candidate for the Khilafat considering him as the most suitable Moslem Sovereign.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

COMMERCIAL TREATY SIGNED.

LONDON, July 4.

Teheran.—The Commercial Treaty between Russia and Persia was signed today.—Reuter.

STRENGH OF RED ARMY.

TROTSKY PUTS DOWN AT "UNDER 600,000."

LONDON, July 4.

Moscow.—The Posta Agency publishes a declaration by M. Trotsky ridiculing the recent statement in the Commons by Major Attlee, Under-Secretary for War, that the strength of the Red Army was 1,300,000. M. Trotsky says the strength of the Red Army is now under 600,000. The Soviet will attempt a further reduction. If Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot will take an initiative in the reduction of the armaments in Europe, the Soviet will give them entire support.—Reuter.

MILITARY CONTROL.

AMBASSADORS' DECISION.

LONDON, July 3.

Paris.—A Havas Agency message says:—The Conference of Ambassadors has agreed upon the main lines of Reply to the German Note concerning military control.—Reuter.

REPARATIONS DELIVERIES.

RUHR MINEOWNERS NOTIFICATION.

LONDON, July 4.

Cologne.—Ruhr mineowners have notified the cancellation of the Agreement with the Inter-allied Commission regarding Reparations deliveries on the ground that the German Government have declined financial assistance and it is impossible for the industry to bear the burden alone.—Reuter.

INTER ALLIED CONFERENCE.

FRENCH OFFENCE AT BRITISH INVITATION.

LONDON, July 4.

Paris.—The terms of the British invitation to the inter-Allied Conference specifying the bases of the proposed discussions have offended the French Official circles judging from a statement issued by the Quai d'Orsay declaring that the British memorandum binds nobody but the authors and adding that the French Government intends to preserve a complete liberty of action and regards its invitation without first consulting Paris as pointing out that France is free before on at the Conference to submit any proposals it likes whether in harmony with the British suggestions or not.—Reuter.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

SPANIARDS BADLY BEATEN.

RIFFIANS MAKE RETREAT DIFFICULT.

COMMUNICATIONS CUT OFF.

LONDON, July 3.

Disquieting reports are trickling through from Madrid showing that Spanish forces have been engaged in heavy fighting against the Riffian tribesmen in Morocco. Communiques acknowledge that eight officers, including two native officers, have been wounded, some of them seriously; and hundred soldiers, mostly natives, killed and wounded. A Spanish military aeroplane has been brought down at Tetuan, and the Captain and Lieutenant were mortally wounded. A Spanish column has reached Taza Solano with supplies. It is reported that falling back is difficult as the enemy is firing on both sides of Bujaren river. Casualties are not yet known. The communique adds that numbers of the Riffs have established themselves firmly and cut communications in two places. Strong detachments will be sent to dislodge them and prevent the isolation of other Spanish positions. But the Spaniards may first have to assume the defensive before following up attacks with counter-offensive. The seriousness of the situation is indicated by the fact that the Premier, General Primo de Rivera, will visit the front next week.—Reuter.

A. I. C. C. MEETING.

MR. ASAF ALI'S IMPRESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 4.

Mr. Asaf Ali, interviewed by a press correspondent regarding the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee said that the Ahmedabad session would go down as a memorable one in many respects. He had heard people pronounce different verdicts on its proceedings, but the net result of the session was a revelation of Mahatma Gandhi's mind. He had proved himself a plastic and practicable idealist. Those who had begun to look upon the old programme of the quintuple boycott as a law of the Medes and Persians must now learn its plasticity. Mahatmaji had made it plain to all that his desire to impose rigid rules and restrictions was merely to test the capacity of those who were pledged to win Swaraj. If this end could be gained by any other method he would not have the least hesitation in allowing the old programme go by the board. In his talks at Sabarmati he went to the extent of saying that if he were assured by the country to-day that the country would concentrate all her energy and attention on Khaddar, and Hindu-Moslem unity he would gladly scrap the five boycotts. But as he did not expect the country to vouchsafe any such assurance he stood by the boycotts as the only other means of organising the country for Civil Disobedience. If any other method could be pointed out to him which guaranteed the organization of the country, Mahatmaji would abandon the present programme without a moment's delay. Swarajists claimed that they had found an alternative and they were now engaged in demonstrating the usefulness of their methods of work. Next six months would take them and the country a long way towards the realization of this end. Meanwhile, Mr. Asaf Ali thought it was for the country to demonstrate what it stood for. He himself believed that the constant presence of the representatives of a certain school of thought round about Mahatmaji was responsible for what he felt constrained to regard inordinate emphasis on the one aspect of things. He felt throughout the session that a certain coterie of gentleman believed to be men of some influence who had persuaded themselves to believe in the existence of the circumstances wished for by No-Changers and Swarajists alike, acted as a screen between the facts and Mahatmaji. He noted that some of them purposely vouchsafed to Mahatmaji the assurances of a distinctly exaggerated nature. But he felt that in proposing the resolution about litigants which was ruled out of order, Mahatmaji showed himself an iconoclast unlike most of his professed followers, and Mr. Asaf Ali felt that if Mahatmaji had a further opportunity of studying the existing circumstances himself, refusing to accept the versions supplied him by those who would gladly go into the division lobby, not according to dictates of their conscience, but mistakenly believing that they would please Mahatmaji by doing so he would come to a different conclusion.

"HUMILIATED AND SHOCKED."

Mr. Asaf Ali said that he felt humiliated and shocked to find that a good sprinkling of those who pretended to be Mahatmaji's followers acted in direct opposition to Mahatmaji's spirit and teaching by allowing their zeal and wishes to override truth and candour. In the last All-India Congress Committee's session, victory rested with truth inasmuch as, if not fully it was partially revealed to Mahatmaji and Mahatmaji rose to the occasion like a true statesman and a noble leader to modify his resolutions accordingly.

Referring to Saha's resolution, Mr. Asaf Ali said that some Swarajists remained neutral as the impression at time was that both Mahatmaji's and Mr. Das's resolutions meant the same thing, only the former was better phrased. But for this neutrality, the decision might have been reversed or the majority for Mahatmaji's resolution reduced to one or two only.

Finally, he foresaw a complete change of programme, if not before, at the Belgaum Congress, if all No-Changers acted in Mahatmaji's spirit, namely a frank recognition of the fact and a fearless change of programme accordingly.

SEQUEL TO MRS. NAIDU'S SPEECH.

"MOMBASA TIMES" FILES SUIT AGAINST "KENYA OBSERVER."

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MOMBASA, July 4.

In the civil case arising out of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's speech delivered at Mombasa, last February, filed by the "Mombasa Times" against the "Kenya Observer", she stated as witness in the court that the report was garbled and perverted. In the court the plaintiff stated the District Commissioner sent a report of the speech, hearing which Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was annoyed.

Mrs. Naidu interviewed the Governor. The result of the deliberations is unknown.

Mrs. Naidu sailed at day-break, arriving in Bombay next Saturday.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

CENTRE OF DISTURBANCE INDIA?

LONDON, July 4.

Faenza.—A violent earthquake shock lasting for two hours has been registered in the observatory. The centre of disturbance is believed to be Turkestan or India.—Reuter.

U. S. PRESIDENTIAL RACE.

LONDON, July 4.

An extra-ordinary position has arisen in the Democratic Convention held at New York which is still in a dead-lock after the 61st ballot, thus breaking the record of the number of ballots made at Charleston in 1860 when Mr. Douglas was nominated on the 59th ballot.

The grip held by Mr. McAdoo and Governor Smith, the principal contestants for the presidential nomination, remains unshaken though ex-Ambassador Davis and Senator Ralston are still in the running.—Reuter.

BUILDING OPERATIVES' ULTIMATUM.

LONDON, July 3.

The Building Operatives' Federation have declined to avail themselves of the employers' decision to postpone lock-out notices and declared that unless an increase in the hourly rate and provision of guaranteed week are introduced by July 5th labour must be withdrawn.—Reuter.

ARE "SALAMIS" ASSESSABLE TO INCOME TAX?

A PATNA DECISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, July 3.

The Chief Justice and Justice Foster of the Patna High Court gave decisions regarding two preferences to the High Court at the instance of Raja Jharia and Raja Pachetue who objected to Salamis (premia) received on a grant of coal mining leases being assessable to income tax. The Raja of Jharia received Salami of over three lakhs and Raja of Pachetue over a lakh. The Judges decided that salamis were not assessable to income tax.

A. I. C. C. RESOLUTIONS.

ANOTHER RESIGNATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 3.

A Tanjore message says that in pursuance of the resolutions of the All India Congress Committee, Mr. K. Natarajan, Secretary of the Tanjore District Congress Committee and member of the District Working Committee, has resigned the Secretaryship of the former and the membership of the latter.

THE AKALI NEGOTIATIONS.

CAUSES OF BREAKDOWN.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE GOVERNOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, July 3.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Sardar Rajasingh of Jhelul, who has been taking an active part in the recent negotiations between the Akalis and Government stated that in the course of these negotiations the Akali attitude may be described as aiming to no loss of prestige for Government and no humiliation for the Sikhs. He would also give credit to General Sir William Birdwood and Mr. Craik, the Chief Secretary, for their apparently conciliatory mood. He would not say for the present who was responsible for the failure of these negotiations, but did not certainly blame the Akalis. He, however, regretted that Government appeared to have had no definite formula for a just and equitable settlement to start with. To him it appeared to be a game of expedieney.

The public was, he added, entitled to a full statement of facts about these negotiations, and it rested with the Government to publish them *in toto*. As Government did not do so, he could have easily done it, but in fairness to the new Governor of the Punjab who should have an opportunity to study the situation and to act up to his declaration of February last in the Legislative Assembly, he (S. Rajasingh) was withholding the facts. To give another proof of its reasonableness and accommodating spirit the S.G.P.C. has already given His Excellency one full month. If Government did not satisfy the public in the matter, the S.G.P.C. would be compelled to publish the full facts in the interests of peace and justice.

AN AKALI JATHA.

FROM CALCUTTA TO NABHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 4.

An Akali Jatha of about 61 from Calcutta has arrived here on its way to Nabha. The Jatha was given a reception by some Congressmen.

SATYAGRAHIS CONTINUING MARCH.

CASTE HINDUS' OPPOSITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHERATALLY, July 3.

Satyagrahis continued their march yesterday and met with obstruction from caste Hindu oppositionists. Mr. E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker has been served with summons to appear before the Magistrate for disobeying the externment order.

CASTE HINDUS' COUNTER CAMPAIGN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, July 4.

The Satyagrahis marched on yesterday as usual and were held up by the caste Hindu oppositionists on the western road, while their charkha was confiscated by the Police on the northern road.

Local caste Hindus have issued leaflets advocating non-violence on the part of their volunteers and have arranged another meeting on Sunday to consider the ways and means of carrying on their counter campaign. They are now taking a pledge from their volunteers who offer to remain non-violent towards the Satyagrahis and affirm their faith in preserving Hindu customs and usages intact. Every volunteer signing the pledge form has to remain non-violent in thought, word and deed. They have also issued an appeal for men and money to all sympathisers.

The Congress Satyagraha Committee is meanwhile carrying on its propaganda all over the State and outside. A memorial signed by about two thousand Fazhava inhabitants of Vaikom and Shertally Taluks and the Pulayas has been forwarded to His Highness the Maharajah of Cochin praying that the disputed roads should be thrown open to them.

MORE ARRESTS AT TARAKESHWAR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TARAKESHWAR, July 3.

Seventeen Satyagrahis were arrested today.

BUILDING WORK IN U. P.

LOCAL BOARDS' CONTROL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAINITAL, July 3

Considering the Report of the Public Works Reorganisation Committee which was appointed in May 1922 and which submitted its final report in August of the same year, the Governor acting with his Ministers has resolved to transfer to the control of local bodies all building work for which the local bodies find funds. Government have further resolved that all Local Roads should be transferred to the Local Boards except in the Hill Districts of Nainital, Almora, Garhwal and Dhera Dun. These proposals when given effect to, will, by degrees, lead to the reduction in the cadre of Executive Engineers and other officers of the Public Works Department.

SALARIES OF MINISTERS.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMAND IN BENGAL COUNCIL.

SWARAJISTS FILE A SUIT IN HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 3.

At the High Court to-day before Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose, an application under the Specific Relief Act was made to disallow the supplementary demand for the restoration of salaries of the Ministers of the Bengal Government which forms one of the items of business at the session of the Bengal Legislative Council next week. This application was made on behalf of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, a Swarajist Barrister and member of the Bengal Legislative Council, making Mr. Cotton, the President of the Bengal Legislative Council and the two Ministers respondents. The petition stated that on March 24 a demand of Rs. 2,20,000 for the Ministers' salaries was rejected by the Council and a supplementary demand for the same purpose could not be made in July, for under Rule 94 of the Bengal Legislative Council Rules and Standing Orders an estimate for a supplementary grant could be presented to the Council when the amount voted in the Budget of a grant was found to be insufficient for purposes of the current year or when a need arose during the current year for expenditure, for which a vote of the Council was necessary upon some new service not contemplated in the budget for that year. In this matter none of these contingencies had happened. The petitioner had written to Mr. Cotton to disallow this motion but had received no reply. The petitioner now asked the Court to direct Mr. Cotton to decide on the admissibility of that motion and to disallow it and to forbear putting it before the coming session of the Council.

His Lordship granted leave to serve the notice of the motion on the respondents and on the Hon. Mr. J. Donald.

The Advocate-General submitted that the petitioner was not entitled to an order that Mr. Cotton should decide in a particular way. He had never held that the right to vote in Council was a franchise. Facts as disclosed in the petition clearly showed that the demand for justice had not been refused.

Judgment will be delivered on Monday.

ADVOCATE GENERAL RELIES ON TECHNICACITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 4.

At the High Court before Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose the application made by Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Barrister and a Swarajist Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, questioning the admissibility of the supplementary demand for grant for Ministers' salaries to be made at the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council on July 7th came up for hearing.

The Advocate-General representing the President of the Council and the Ministers said that all that His Lordship would decide was whether the President should come to a decision or not. As to what decision the President should come to was not a subject matter of this application.

Mr. N. N. Sircar on behalf of the applicant said that the Advocate-General was relying on technicalities. He said that a supplementary demand could be made when the sum originally voted became insufficient. There was no question of insufficiency in this matter as no sum has been allotted before nor was money required for any new service for, as contemplated in the Act the need for the Ministers' salaries was perpetual. Thus the demand was illegal under Rule 38 and no such demand could be brought.

The President of the Council was bound to disallow the motion. He had no discretion in the matter. The applicant paid revenues and so he had to see that it was not misapplied. He had already voted against this demand and if it was brought again, his right of franchise would be affected. Further, as a member of the Council, Mr. Sen Gupta had to see that the business of the Council was conducted in a legal manner.

The Advocate-General contended that His Lordship had no power to direct the President of the Council as to how he should decide a matter. All that His Lordship could do, if he thought that this was a proper case for interference, was to direct the President to decide irrespective of the fact whether the President decided it rightly or wrongly. Apart from that the Judiciary had no power to interfere with Legislature the conduct of whose business must be decided by the Legislature itself. Hearing is proceeding.

SAVARKAR IN NASIK.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, July 4.

Barrister Sawarkar arrived here yesterday. The grandest reception Nasik ever gave was accorded to him. The streets could hardly contain the crowds that poured in to see their long-lost citizen. The procession extending over a mile was lined by rows of people, of both sexes. Ladies showered flowers, on the returning patriot almost at every step. In the end being pressed to say at least a word, he said that though he was debarred from serving them in the political field, he might yet be granted strength to serve them in all other fields of life. Wounded and disabled, he could not join fighting lines; still, he would like to serve in the ambulance corps, healing the wounded.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

CASE AGAINST "CHRONICLE."

THE DEFENCE OPENS.

Before Mr. Justice Kemp, at the High Court, the suit in which Mr. H. L. Painter, sues the Indian Newspaper Company, Ltd., and Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, the Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" for falsely and maliciously printing certain articles in the "Bombay Chronicle" on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 18th July, 1921, and claims damages to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh, continued to be heard yesterday.

The Advocate-General, Mr. Kanga, with Mr. Kemp, instructed by Mr. J. C. Bowen appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. B. J. Desai, with Mr. Daphtary and Mr. Hanmantrao Gumasti instructed by Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas, appeared for the defence.

The plaintiff was the Collector and District Magistrate of Dharwar at the time of the shooting incident. The suit arises out of the disturbances which took place at Dharwar on July 1, 1921, when the Police fired on a crowd and killed three of them. An investigation took place and "The Bombay Chronicle" then published the defamatory matter complained of, challenging the statements made by the local officials (meaning the plaintiff among others) and stating (as alleged by the plaintiff) that the plaintiff in the discharge of his official duty had actively helped others to commit murder or had connived at their doing so, or had connived at fabrication of false evidence.

The defendants deny that the "riot" as alleged by the plaintiffs ever took place, claim that the allegations made were true in substance and fact and were fair comments made in good faith and without malice upon the said facts, which were matters of public interest; that certain other words complained of were no libel on the plaintiffs; and that other comments were fair comments. The defendants deny that the plaintiffs have been injured in their reputation or have suffered any damage as the first plaintiff has since then been promoted to a Commissionership.

Mr. Kemp, Barrister, read out portions of the evidence taken on Commission, as most of it was irrelevent as far as this particular suit was concerned. Then he selected some passages from the evidence of Mr. Reed Jail Superintendent, Dharwar, and read them out to the Court. Merwanji Karaka's was the next, he was the owner of the liquor shop at Dharwar. Further evidence was also read out by the Counsel.

OPENING OF THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Desai then opened the case for the defence. He said the action arose out of the tragic occurrences on July 1, 1921, There was no question that as a consequence of the firing by the Police three persons died and about forty persons were injured from among those who were present in a street which he would call the Market Street. There was a great deal of excitement and agitation on the evening in the city of Dharwar on account of the conviction of two pickets who had been convicted by the Magistrate. It was also common ground that a large crowd had in fact collected round about the place where the two shops were. When the firing took place neither the District nor any other Magistrate was present, except Sub-Inspector Shivlingapa. It was stated by the defendants that it was a peaceful crowd, that firing was unnecessary, at any rate entirely out of proportion to what was required by the circumstances of the situation. Prior to July 1st there had been a certain amount of activity of the two organisations of Khilafat and N. C. O. in which the picketing of liquor shops was included. Later on those organisations started the movement for the boycotting of foreign cloth. It was admitted by the plaintiff that before he assumed charge of his office at Dharwar no steps had been taken to counteract these two movements, and that after his arrival steps were taken, and the plaintiff's explanation was that it was because the activities became more acute from time to time. There was an admitted instance to which he would call the attention of the Court, and that was the interview between the plaintiff and a Khilafat volunteer who was picketing.

Plaintiff had admitted that he went up to the picket held up a bottle to him and asked what the picket would do if the plaintiff drank some part of it. The picket said there was no spirit in the bottle. Thereupon it was a common ground that a bottle filled with liquor was brought, but there was a dispute as to what took place after the bottle was brought. Mr. Painter said his object was to find out by attending himself in person, at the picketted place, whether the methods of the pickets were proper or improper and he fairly admitted that so far as that particular person was concerned there was nothing improper in his methods. Whatever might have been the point of view of his conduct, that piece of conduct was certainly evidence of the zeal of the officers in trying to counteract one of the manifestations of those movements which were spreading in the district. Of course, Mr. Painter had said that he did not object *per se* to either of those movements, his only object being that law and order should be observed, and also freedom of individuals in regard to the movements. But it was not easy to say where the line could be drawn in such things. It was very difficult to distinguish between comments and statements of facts, for opinion might very easily differ as to whether it was a statement of fact, or an expression of opinion or comment. In illustration of that he quoted 1924-1 King's Bench p. 675 Aga Khan against the "Times Publishing Company" when Lord Bankes had held that where there were partly comments and partly facts, the defendant should not be called upon to state which were facts and which were comments. The whole of the object, said counsel, of the publications which had been challenged was merely to demand that an independent enquiry should be made into the occurrences of the 1st July with a view to determine the responsibility of the persons concerned therein, and that the matter should not be left to the Police investigations, which had at that time already commenced, and under which 21 persons had already been arrested by the 4th July. A great deal of what was contended to be an allegation of facts was merely comments. And counsel quoted the judgment of Lord Esher 20 Queen's Bench Division, in which it was stated that however grossly exaggerated, however unfair, and however prejudiced the comments might be it did not matter. It was not certainly suggested that no public officer was liable to criticism.

Kemp J:—That referred to a book, and a book is published in order to be criticised.

Mr. Desai said that act was not different from the actions of a public officer which were criticised.

Kemp J:—I did not say that the act of a public officer cannot be criticised.

Mr. Desai said there was no distinction at all between the criticism on a book and criticism on the acts of a public officer. There was no difference at all. They were the public acts of a public servant.

Kemp J:—In that particular case the allegations were not against the writer's personal character.

Mr. Desai said they had not attacked the private and personal character of any one and however prejudiced, or exaggerated a criticism might be it was still entitled to be called fair criticism.

THE PRIVILEGE OF FAIR COMMENTS.

Kemp J:—Provided there was no malice.

Mr. Desai said two persons might approach a question from two different points of view, and it might appear that the criticism was harsh, but it did not take away their privilege of calling it fair comment. The comments had not attacked his private character. The very opening of the article complained of (July 12) aimed at nothing more and nothing less than that it should be discovered as to who was responsible. The Government maintained that the truth of the events was as they were informed by the official report, contrary to the allegations made by the Congress Committee. The defendants said that they were not going to accept the specious plea from Sir George Lloyd's Government. The whole trend of the writings was that the defendants demanded that the culprits, whether they were officials or non-officials, should be brought to book. The writer said if the officials were right, let then the Commission so hold, and if they were guilty, or the non-officials, then let the Commission so hold, because the information before the Government was that supplied by the Government officials, and that was admitted by the parties. It was stated that there were two versions, one supplied by the officials and the other by the non-officials. It was stated that the persons who were producing evidence in the official enquiry would be the persons against whom allegations were made. There was no question then that any of the officers were manipulating evidence. What would happen would be that in investigating the matter they would prosecute and they would themselves be furnishing evidence. He would say that they might call it strong language or anything. But there were two versions of the same affair. One charge was that they were not putting forward fair evidence. It was all speculation at present. That was all pure comment, and not facts. The conclusions would be manipulated, but not the evidence.

Kemp J: Whose conclusions will largely be on the manipulated evidence.

Mr. Desai said it might be manipulated and there was no harm in it. If Government did not appoint a commission, an enquiry would be held certain evidence would be led, and the result of it would be that certain persons would be prosecuted. The writer apprehended that some evidence which would be put forward might not be proper evidence.

However strong that expression might be it did not amount to any charge against the officials of manipulating evidence. It was something which any man might innocently say as a matter of future possibility. How did the writer know that it would not be manipulated, when it was left in the hands of one of the parties only? That was all that was meant. His submission was that having regard to the context and having regard to the demand for enquiry, it might be an expression of apprehension, but it was no more than that, and as an apprehension he did not know that it was libellous. It was quite a possibility. The best of men were likely to think like that.

Kemp J:—Supposing you suggest that "I am not at all certain that Mr. Justice Kemp is likely to commit murder." Would it not amount to a libel, inferring that I am capable of committing murder. (Laughter).

Mr. Desai:—I will deal with the words as they are here, and it is a question I am not likely to ask.

A PLEA FOR CONSIDERATION FROM THE MAIN VIEW.

Continuing, Mr. Desai said, it was suggested that the present enquiry was likely to lead to a judicial enquiry in which evidence was likely to be put forward, and they warned the Government that justice would not be done by such an enquiry. There were two contrary versions and the plaintiff need not have been so hypersensitive about the whole thing. He submitted that the article should be considered from the main view, and the suggestion "nothing less than the suspension of the latter" did not amount to defamatory words. The plaintiff should not be so supersensitive as to think that in the opinion of some he was not fit to hold office. There was nothing in it to suggest that. All that was most offensive in it was, that nothing less than his suspension will satisfy us. The Government might say otherwise. Referring to the article of July 12, counsel said a great deal would depend on the construction of the article. A large number of persons had stated that firing was unnecessary, as the crowd was peaceful; at any rate the firing was out of proportion to what was called for. But the District Magistrate called the "Bombay Chronicle" his enemy, and Mr. Painter himself had admitted that he said that the representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" was an emissary from the enemy's camp. The two sides were diametrically opposed in their views. one set of views coming from the side contrary to the official view: it was not correct to say that those views came from the enemy's camp. They did not say that the District Magistrate had connived at oppression or injustice or suppression. The plaintiff had omitted the most material words in the sentence. The defendants did not even accept the Government report, and said that they were the enemies of oppression and injustice. "We are not the enemies of Sir George Lloyd's Government" and those words were most material in this. "We are not the enemies of any official," and the meaning of the preceding sentence would be easily understood. It was not aimed at the District Magistrate. If anybody did commit the offences, we were the enemies of oppression. The Dharwar affair could only mean the incidents that took place at Dharwar. There was no difference between the contention of both the parties; it was their conduct which was in question; yet it was surprising that it should be left to them to investigate. The word criminal was not used in its strict meaning. It meant persons who were charged by the public as not putting forward the true version of the Dharwar affair, and it was legitimate comment on that to say—yet it was surprising to find that the Government were leaving investigations to manipulation and management of local officials. It was merely an expression of what would occur in future, if the different course suggested by the writer were not adopted. But it did not say whether the evidence would be manipulated or not. Therefore, the whole point of that comment was that that it was not right in those circumstances to leave the investigations to the officials charged, so that it might not be said that they manipulated. That must be put in that way. 'Criminal' there did not bear the meaning which was put on it. His own meaning was the right one, and they must for that purpose read the next sentence "They may or may not be that." It was stated that if the investigations were going to take place let them be placed in the hands of impartial people. It was a horrible affair, however just it might have been and they knew also that it was not just Sub-Inspector Shivlingappa was swaggering about Dharwar.

Kemp: I am not swaggering about. Generally a man swaggers about because he is proud of having done something. My point is that you are trying to prejudice any enquiry.

Mr. Desai: Supposing I did, it is not a libel! I am trying to look at it from the other point of view. Some people may use incorrect language. Newspaper language is not always neutral: that applies to all newspapers. Prejudiced as I was, exaggerated as my information was. I say, in view of the fact that he ordered the firing, in view of the fact that he did so, the least that should be done was not to leave him in that place. I do not say that information is well founded or not.

Mr. Kanga: They have to prove that Shivlingappa was swaggering about, and holding investigations!

Mr. Desai said he was still holding office in Dharwar, and it was near his office where the investigating officer was taking statements, and according to Mr. Marston he must have been there many times. Continuing said Mr. Desai the whole trend of the articles was that they wanted an independent enquiry, and there was nothing libellous in that demand. There was also no malevolence in that. They wanted an entirely independent enquiry.

Mr. Desai then read extracts from the various articles to prove his assertion, and concluded his opening remarks.

Mr. Daphtary then read out portions from the evidence which had been taken on commission, and the reading had not concluded before the Court adjourned to Monday next 11.30 p.m.

A verbatim report of Mr. B J Desai's speech when opening the case for the defence will appear in our Sunday issue.

CASE AGAINST MR. PATHIK.

(From a Correspondent.)

UDAIPUR, July 3.

Reassembling on third July, the Special Tribunal heard Mr. Pathik's case at Shikarbadi. The accused pleaded not guilty in the cases of keeping proscribed literature, disobeying orders and abetting sedition and read written statements. The Court then subjected the accused to a searching examination, for two hours. At four, Mr. Ramnarain Choudhary on behalf of the defence prayed for a recommendation to Mahakmakhas to grant Rs. 150 as expenses of the defence witness and bring defence witnesses to Court independently of official channel. The Court kindly granted the prayer and rose for the day.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 4.

A message from Udaipur says that the hearing of the sedition case against Mr. Pathikdas was resumed by special tribunal at Shikarabadi. Mr. Laxminarin defence counsel prayed for amendments in the charge which the court partially made.

FIGHTING KALAAZAR AND MALARIA.

NEED FOR GOVERNMENT GRANT TO DISTRICT BOARDS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 3.

The District Boards Conference at the Government House concluded to-day. Discussion chiefly centred on Malaria and Kalaazar and delegates were unanimously of opinion that Government grants on these heads were indispensable. It was proposed that Co-operative anti-malarial societies should be started to combat Malaria and that Government should grant five lakhs of rupees to District Boards for co-operative anti-malarial societies for fighting Kalaazar. It was suggested that Government should bear half the expenses and the District Boards should economise and devote sums saved to this end. Government was also asked to set apart six lakhs of rupees to fight Kalaazar.

MULSHI SATYAGRAHI PRISONERS RELEASED.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, July 4.

Mr. Vinayakrao Bhuskute, an important Mulshi Satyagrahi prisoner was released this morning from the Yeroda Central Jail after the expiry of his one and a half year's sentence. Mr. Bhuskute was seen at the Jail gates by many of his friends.

AMERICAN AVIATORS AT AMBALLA.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 4.

"Pioneer" says that the American aviators are making rapid progress. At Amballa they were held up owing to leaking cylinder in one of the machines but a spare cylinder arrived from Lahore on Wednesday and the airmen left on Thursday morning for Multan arriving there in the afternoon. They expect to leave for Karachi this morning.

MACLAREN LEAVES FOR SHANGHAI.

LATER.

Shanghai.—The airman, Maclaren, has arrived here.—Reuter.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

It is stated that the Conference of Chief Engineers of Railways held at Simla this week was principally engaged in discussing the sleeper problem, a paper on which was read by Mr. Charles Arthur.—A. P.

* * * *

The "Pioneer" understands that the Central Board of Revenue has now decided that as the pay of the military officers under the Army Regulations include tentage allowance, the allowance should be treated as exempt from the Income Tax.—A. P.

* * * *

Disadvantages of having the aerodrome at Bamrauli which is more than six miles from Allahabad having been felt, it has been proposed to use an extensive piece of ground on the outskirts of the Allahabad Cantonment as an aeroplane landing stage where every facility will be at hand for airmen.—A. P.

* * * *

A Magazine entitled the "Progress of Education," devoted, as the name implies, to the cause of education, will be published from Poona from the 15th of this month. It will be published once in two months and the editorial Committee consists of Prof. V. B. Naik, and Messrs. M. R. Paranjpe, N. G. Damle and N. G. Naralkar. The subscription is Rs. 6 a year.

* * * *

A meeting of the Executive Branch of the U.P. Civil Service Association was held at Nainital at which proposals of the Lee Commission, so far as they effected this service, were discussed. It was proposed to submit a representation to the Government.—A. P.

* * * *

The "Pioneer" states that news from Meshd confirms the report that Mohamed Husain, Chief of Staff of the Second Brigade of the Persian Army, committed Suicide on the 26th June, but the connection of that tragedy with the alleged arrest of Salar Amjad is not yet clear.—A. P.

U. P. COUNCILLORS UNSEATED.

(Associated Press.)

NAINITAL, July 4.

In accordance with the reports of the Election Commissioners on the 10 petitions filed by several defeated candidates, the Governor of the U.P. has declared void the elections of Moulvi Obeedur Rahman Khan from the Alighar, Muttra and Agra Districts Moslem Rural constituency and of Thakur Raj Kumar Singh from the Aligarh District (East) non-Moslem Rural constituency. Bye elections will be held towards the end of this month.

Another bye-election will also be held for a vacant seat in the Council of State for the U.P. West (Moslem) constituency owing to the death of Hon. Abdul Majid of Allahabad.

LOK. TILAK'S STATUE.

TO BE UNVEILED AT POONA.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, July 4.

The Poona Municipality has decided today to unveil the statue of Lok. Tilas prepared by Mr. Vagh of Bombay near the Reay Market on the Lokmanya's birthday anniversary.

ADDRESS TO HIGH PRIEST OF BORAS.

The Municipality has also voted an address to the high priest of the Boras who is expected to visit Poona shortly.

MURDER OF TEA ESTATE MANAGER.

ARREST OF GANG OF 14 COOLIES

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 4.

The "Statesman" says the details of the murder of Mr. A. M. Whitten, Manager of Doyang Tea Estate, Sibsagar, in Golaghat District of Assam has been received by the Managing Agents of Octavius Steel and Company, Limited, Calcutta. It appears that on the morning of June 27th Mr. Whitten was assaulted when he went to measure up the work of a gang of 14 coolies whose task he had previously reported as indifferent. He was killed instantaneously with a dao his head being battered and one hand severed from the body was found in a drain. The Manager and Assistant of the neighbouring garden of Jamguri came at once to the scene of the tragedy and on arrival of the police from Golaghat the gang was arrested and is now in custody in Golaghat jail. Mr. Whitten was buried at Golaghat on June 28th. About 40 planters attended the funeral and the Bishop of Assam officiated. Mr. Whitten who had been the Manager of the Estate for about three years was 41 years of age and leaves a widow.

SUKKUR BARRAGE AND COTTON GROWING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In a telegram dated London June 27th, under the heading of "cotton growing in India", we are informed by Reuter, that Dr. Mann explained in detail, the future prospects of cotton growing in Sind, at a meeting of the Empire Cotton Growing Association. He said that under the Lloyd Barrage canal system, eight millions of land will be irrigated, of which two million acres will be utilised for growing cotton.

Now, from the cotton statistics of the East India Cotton Association, we find that the area sown with cotton in the whole of India, is 25,771,000 acres, (I take this figure as it is the highest since the year 1910-1911). The crop then was of 4,499,000 bales of cotton. On an average, the Indian crop is estimated to be about five million bales per year. Taking the highest figure of export of Indian cotton at 2,790,886, and the lowest figure at 9,17,660 bales, we get an average of about 1,854,273 bales, or say about two million bales. Now, estimating that 25 millions acreage gives us 5 millions of bales; therefore, two millions of acreage will give us further 4 lakhs of bales. Out of the crop of five million bales, we have seen, that two million bales are exported, and the statistics show that the consumption of Indian mills is about two millions, and the balance of one million is the stock in hand with mills and cotton merchants.

We shall, therefore, feel obliged if any cotton expert or merchant will tell us, how this excess cotton crop of four lacs of bales or say about half million, is to be disposed of. Statistics show that for export and home consumption, the Indian cotton, even when times were better, was not in demand in excess of 5 million bales. Besides, as we know, at present, in various parts of the world, better attention is paid to cotton cultivation, and hence the world's production of cotton crop is very likely to increase in future. We know that the Indian Central Cotton Committee is paying some attention to improving the grade of Indian rotton, and would it not have been much desirable, instead of spending heavy amounts, for merely increasing the acreage for cotton cultivation? Of course, this is a matter for some expert's opinion, and we should like to be enlightened on this point.—Yours, etc.,

K. S. W.

Bombay, July 2.

LIGHTING AT KENNEDY BRIDGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For the last three or four days I have been observing that out of seven gas lamps situate on Kennedy Bridge only two are lit. When all lamps are lit, not only the bridge is sufficiently lighted by the Row beneath the Bridge gests the advantage of the light thrown back by these lamps. I shall therefore be glad to know the reasons whether the policy of practising economy has influenced the mind of the Municipality.—Yours, etc.,

SHAMRAO G. RANE.

4, Kennedy Bridge, Laxumibai Building.

INDIAN REALITIES.

THE ISSUE IN O'DWYER-NAIR CASE.

The "New Leader" wrote in mail week:—

There are in this country two views of our position in India. For those who live in the past it is the central fact of our existence as an Empire, and to suppose that it can ever alter or end is to contemplate the extinction of our greatness as a people. To those who live in the present it is a regime on trial. For one race to govern another well is always difficult; that such an experiment should survive much longer in the modern world is nearly impossible. These two views were at issue in the remarkable libel case which has just concluded. For there was more at stake than the technical legal issue, whether Sir Sankaran Nair had libelled Sir Michael O'Dwyer. It was plain throughout the trial that the Judge himself took the traditional view; he expressed it with a lack of reserve unusual in our courts, and he had, as the verdict showed, the assent of eleven jurors out of twelve. His vindication not only of the conduct of the plaintiff in the Government of the Punjab, but still more, his unqualified approval of the Amritsar massacre, will seem to Indians a revelation of the state of the mind of the British people. That, and not the nice legal points of a rather difficult libel case, will impress the imagination of India. To the regime on trial (as we hold it to be) this verdict, which piqued the curiosity of London for a day, will deal a heavy and lasting blow. On one condition only can the transition to Home Rule in India be easy and peaceful. That condition is that Indians should trust the sincerity of our intention to make it. Their doubt was already widespread and deep. The slow pace of Indianisation in the Civil Service and the Army excused it. Mr. Lloyd George's comparison of the Civil Service to the 'steel frame' with which the Government of India would never be able to dispense, confirmed it. This verdict will hammer it home.

It is hard, none-the-less, to believe that the jury was typical of English opinion in shielding the Punjab administration of those terrible years from the severest blame. Of course there was unrest, and that in an angry and dangerous form. A station had been burned and rails torn up; there were casualties among the Europeans, and the bazaars were closed by way of popular protest. Behind this unrest lay many grievances, notably the scandals of the recruiting in the last phase of the war. There was no conscription, but, as Sir M. O'Dwyer himself admitted, there was 'compulsory voluntarism' under 'severe moral pressure.' This pressure was exerted on the native headmen to compel them to get recruits. If they failed their names were inscribed in a 'black book', and, as a proclamation put it, they would be classed among 'criminal tribes', deprived of all honours, and their descendants with them, and finally 'dealt with according to law.' The result was in some districts that they used every barbarous method of compulsion, including torture and even the indecent torture of women, to get recruits. No wonder unrest followed, though even then Sir Michael himself maintained that 95 per cent. of the population was 'actively loyal.' To suppress it, under martial law, methods were employed which, had the Germans used them, we should have called 'frightfulness.' The aim was clearly to strike terror, and the blow fell indiscriminately as a lash on the face of the whole Indian people. They were required to salute every Englishman in the street. The penalty was flogging, ordered by an officer on the spot: in some cases the offender was let off with the milder punishment of drawing patterns in the dust with his nose. Students were required to report four times a day, and one college had to march sixteen miles a day to do so. The aeroplane came into action, and bombs fell, precisely as they fell from German hands, in one case on a boys' school, in others upon curious spectators or innocent peasants in the fields. It is true that compensation was afterwards paid, but that is an admission of the recklessness. The shooting at Amritsar was the crowning horror of a long course of lawless violence—a horror inexcusable even on the plea of necessity, in a province where nine men in ten were loyal. To fire without warning or summons on an unarmed crowd which had as yet committed no overt violence, and to continue to fire as the crowd struggled to escape from the enclosed place—these were acts for which there is only one name in plain English, and that name is now held to be libellous. A jury has heard this evidence, and has inflicted a penalty on a critic whose whole purpose was, by dissociating the Government of India from these excesses, to combat the movement of despair, which Mr. Gandhi leads. If this verdict stands unrepudiated and uncorrected, Indians will draw the conclusion that Mr. Gandhi was right to despair of our English sense of justice. It is true that General Dyer has been punished by the Army Council. Yet, first the House of Lords, and now an English Court, reverses that condemnation. This case makes it all the more necessary and all the more urgent that the Labour Government should take up its duty to India among the first of its tasks. It has to convince the people of India that, in spite of appearances, we are sincere in our resolve to concede as promptly as we can do it without disorder, a full and honest measure of Home Rule."

His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Balasinor arrived in his capital with Her Highness the Begam Saheba. His Highness was received by State officials. The town was decorated in honour of the occasion.—A. P.

INDIAN COTTON INDUSTRY.

UNPRECEDENTED DEPRESSION.

BLIGHTING EFFECT OF COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, July 3.

The speech delivered by Sheth Maingaldas G. Parekh, President of the local Millowners' Association, at the annual general meeting of the Association on Saturday last has been communicated to the Press. In the course of this speech, it is stated that the nightmare that had set in upon the cotton industry, the premier industry of this Presidency, could hardly be said to be over. Prices of cotton for January 1924 had soared very high and if the next American cotton crop failed the situation may probably become alarming and industrial India would be faced with conditions that may demand serious consideration. The high bank rate and stringency of the money market also affected the industrial position of the country. Questions of organised short work and reduction in wages were being discussed in Bombay and stocks had begun to accumulate. Though inseparably connected with the movement in world conditions of trade, they in India had their own problems and difficulties. The demand from China in regard to the Indian twists and yarns was rapidly failing and in regard to their exports of cotton manufactures the demand from Mesopotamia and the Straits Settlements was rapidly diminishing. They were thus losing their foothold in foreign markets which foreshadowed conditions unfavourable to their future prospects. The conditions of demand could hardly be expected to be more favourable. Their strength in the home market was gradually getting undermined. Their labour was still unorganised and hence not quite efficient in certain cases and climatic conditions were unfavourable. For more than thirty years the cotton excise duty was bleeding the industry white. They need not, however, despair. There could not be and should not be two opinions about their ultimately emerging triumphant from that great ordeal if they stood united and firm.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE SEAT OF KHILAFAT?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In yesterday's issue of your paper there appeared under the above heading a translation of a passage from the "Al-balagh"—Beyrout, intimating that the question of Khilafat is again coming into prominence in Constantinople. Though nothing further can be gathered at this stage, of the authenticity of such an expression, it is, nevertheless, gratifying to note that the Turkish Nation has realized the distressed state of the Islamic world on the question of Khilafat since the abolition of this institution by the National Assembly. Thanks to the Turkish people for their timely awakening. The Turks may offer Constantinople for the seat of Khilafat provided the expenses for the upkeep of the institution be borne by the Moslems of the world. Thus if the Turkish Nation is willing to offer this help one of the most perplexing questions before the ensuing world Islamic Conference would be solved. As for the expenses for the upkeep of the institution, the generosity very recently shown by H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad is still fresh in the memory of the Moslems of the world, and it can be hoped that the situation would be further simplified if the numerous Moslem Princes and Rulers in India and abroad come forward with similar spirit as that of H. H. the Nizam's and contribute their quota to the cause of Islam. Every Moslem rich or poor should endeavour to uphold the dignity and honour of the Khalifa. Will it appeal to every Moslem soul?—Yours, etc.,

M. Y.

ARYA SAMAJISTS AND MAHATMA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I thank Mr. A. H. P. for his kindness in giving me the valuable information re the English translation of the Vedas. And I must thank him for his last paragraph also. And I must tell him that I am no vilifier of any man. He should not be so violent. "Truth is always bitter" as an Arabic proverb goes. But at the same time Truth cannot be hid. The activities of the Arya Samajists are no longer a secret. The veil has been lifted long ago. The real scene is before our eyes. Even the eyes of the Mahatma are opened and he has discovered the truth.

In support of my assertion I ask Mr. A. H. P. not to go far but only to see the telegram sent by Swami Shardhanand to Mr. Kelkar, (published in "The Chronicle" of the 27th instant). If he will put aside the spectacles of prejudice and read the wire of Swamiji then it only will, I am sure, show him of what sort of stuff the Arya Samajists are made.—Yours, etc.,

I. A.

THE PUNJAB CASE.

A LIBERAL VIEW OF McCARDIE JUDGMENT.

The "Nation and The Athenaeum" writes:—

It is hardly possible that the chronicles of Empire should contain a tragedy of policy and circumstance more deeply ironic than that provided by the great Punjab libel case, which came to an inconclusive end in the King's Bench on June 5th. The facts of this tremendous affair are bewildering in number and variety, but the more significant of them can be brought within very small compass. During the fateful spring of 1919, when M. K. Gandhi put himself at the head of agitation against the Government of India's repressive policy as embodied in the Rowlatt Bills, the Punjab was profoundly disturbed. That great province had felt the war more seriously than any other. For reasons perfectly well known and understood, the Punjab was regarded as crucial. A rising in Punjab after the war would have implied as much at peace. Hence the civil Government under Sir Michael O'Dwyer and the military conduct of Brigadier-General Dyer came to be indissolubly linked together in the public mind. For the past four years the imperial reputation of Britain has been debated in the light of General Dyer's carrying out of what he conceived to be his "terrible duty" at Amritsar, the combined official repudiation of his action, and the general public judgment, together with the newspaper testimonial by means of which the believers in frightfulness as a necessary principle in the governance of subject peoples gave disturbing expression to their faith. Ever since the bitter conflicts of 1920 it has been an article of faith with the believers in Dyerism that the Punjab civil administration, which abdicated in favour of General Dyer (this is a central point) before the proclamation of martial law in Amritsar, must, somehow achieve a formal vindication. And this has now been achieved, by means of O'Dwyer v. Nair, in circumstances which will seem, to many people in England and India, almost incredibly paradoxical.

Sir Sankaran Nair is an eminent jurist and citizen of Southern India. He has been a judge of the Madras High Court and a member of the Viceroy's Cabinet. In politics he is a conservative constitutionalist; a stern opponent of all nationalist extremes; in particular an anti-Gandhist, convinced that non-co-operation is for India the road to ruin. After giving up his portfolio in the Government of India, Sir Sankaran Nair acted upon a suggestion that he should write a pamphlet attacking the Gandhi policy and exhibiting its perils. The Government of India placed materials at his disposal. His book, "Gandhi and Anarchy," was published in India two years ago, but not circulated in England. It was a thoroughgoing attack on the Gandhi idea and method, but it contained certain passages strongly complimentary of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, as lieutenant-governor, accusing him of terrorism in according and of being responsible for atrocities committed by the civil Government before the imposition of martial law. These passages gave the opportunity for the libel suit, notwithstanding that the book was approved and circulated by the Indian Governments, several of which asked the author for permission to have it translated into the vernacular tongues. The case occupied the courts for five weeks; it went to the jury after a remarkable charge by Mr. Justice McCardie, who summed up for the plaintiff without qualification; and it resulted in an acquittance by consent of a majority verdict of seven to one in favour of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, with damages £500 and costs. The trials that serve great empires, or mar them, have often enough been trivial or perverse; but we may well wonder whether at any epoch a more reckless proceeding than this has been permitted to a public servant freed from the responsibilities of office. It must remain a mystery why a Conservative Secretary of State was unable to restrain a retired lieutenant-governor from instituting and going on with a suit which, whatever the result, could not fail to be an imperial calamity.

Nothing, when once the hearing had begun, could prevent the O'Dwyer case from becoming a useless political trial. If "terrorism" and "atrocities" become matters of evidence and argument in court, the effects cannot be arrested. The ruler may be permanently vindicated; but what of the broadcasting of the authoritative accounts of the methods employed in the Punjab during two years of wartime rule, with and without the assistance of martial law? British officers of standing, civil and military, described the system of "compulsory voluntarism" in recruiting, the enforced salaaming of Indians, the public floggings, the crawling order, the wholesale jailing of Indian intelligentsia, the extraordinary expedient of keeping students on the march in the heat of a Punjab April for sixteen miles a day. The court heard, again, the frank admissions of British officers as to the need of teaching the people a lesson they could not forget, by means of wholesale shooting and of bombs from the air; it heard General Beynon's opinion that flogging is an appropriate penalty for Indians; and it heard from Colonel Frank Johnson, who was in military command at Lahore, a terrible affirmation upon the lengths to which he was prepared to go for the maintenance of the British Raj. The Punjab officers, in a word, stated a theory of the British imperial power from which, in the year of Amritsar, the British Government and Parliament emphatically dissociated themselves.

We refrain here from discussing the conduct of the case by Mr. Justice McCardie, though that aspect, we may be sure, will be seriously canvassed in India. The central passage of a summing-up which will almost certainly stand as a landmark in judicial procedure was, needless to say, the one in which Mr. Justice McCardie, speaking with full deliberation, gave it as his opinion that General Dyer "was wrongly punished by the Secretary of State for India"—an opinion which, we may point out, runs counter to the considered judgment, not only of the India Office, but also of the Government of India, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Army Council.

In respect of the broader aspects of this unhappy affair there can, we think, be only one conclusion. The evil has now been trebly done: by the events themselves in 1919; by the Dyer testimonial in 1920, and by the libel action. The Anglo-India and English die-hard rejoicings over the result will extend and intensify the evil. The dead cannot bury their dead. They have not been allowed to do it. We must face the fact that nothing now can arrest the full effects upon the Indian people of the Punjab Administration during a year that should have been a year not of terror but of healing. We must face the fact that the obstinacy of Sir Michael O'Dwyer completes the disaster initiated by General Dyer at Amritsar. We must face the fact that the verdict of the special jury will, in the minds of millions in India, tend to establish the truth of Gandhi's repeated assertion that justice for India cannot be obtained from an alien Government or law court. Is the conclusion, then, that the day is lost in India; that the task of re-establishing the belief of the Indian people in the essential justice of British rule is a task beyond our power to fulfil? We refuse to believe it; but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the task is made infinitely harder by the hearing and the result of O'Dwyer v. Nair.

NOTES FROM "YOUNG INDIA."

(BY MAHATMA GANDHI.)

Quick Response.

Immediately on the resolution requesting members who did not carry out the boycotts in their own persons to resign, being carried at the A. I. C. C. meeting, Mr. Kalidas Jhaveri who is a practising lawyer handed in his resignation as member of various committees. He was elected with the full knowledge of the voters that he had resumed practice. I congratulate Mr. Kalidas Jhaveri on the quick response to the Committee's invitation. He is a good worker. Let us hope that his services will not be lost to the Congress because he has resigned office. Every one who either may not see eye to eye with the Congress in all its programme, or because of weakness or circumstances over which he may have no control and therefore cannot have a place in the executive organisation, can still work as effectively as if he was in the executive. There is for instance nothing to prevent Mr. Jhaveri from enlisting members, spinning, carrying on Khaddar propaganda, collecting subscriptions, etc. Indeed a sincere worker prefers work to responsibility of office and by not being on the executive escapes the terrible wranglings that take place therein.

When the A. I. C. C. rejected the resolution exempting litigants, Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande immediately tendered his resignation which was accepted as soon as tendered. Mr. Deshpande happened to be the General Secretary of the Congress. He is also the Chairman of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee. It will be interesting to learn how the difficulty in Karnatak is to be overcome, seeing that Mr. Deshpande is the moving spirit. He is organising the Congress work.

Mr. Gangadhar Rao's case is a very big experiment. If he is able to guide the people under his influence without occupying any office, he will have set an example for all of us to copy. It is necessary for us to bring into being workers who would want no office and yet would render an effective service as the strongest official. Such men and women are the pride of a nation. They are its reserve force.

There is yet another reflection that arises from the interesting situation. Why should all of us possess property? Why should not we after a certain time dispossess ourselves of all property? Unscrupulous merchants do this for dishonest purposes. Why may we not do it for a moral and a great purpose. For a Hindu it was the usual thing at a certain stage. Every good Hindu is expected after having lived the household life for a certain period to enter upon a life of non-possession of property. Why may we not revive the noble tradition? In effect it merely amounts to this that for maintenance we place ourselves at the mercy of those to whom we transfer our property. To me the idea is attractive. In the innumerable cases of such honourable trust there is hardly one case in a million of abuse of trust. Of course there are moral considerations arising out of such transactions. Take the instance of father and son. If the son is as good a non-co-operator as the father why should the father tempt his son by burdening him with ownership of property? Such considerations will always arise and the moral worth of a person is tested by his ability in delicately balancing cross problems of ethics. How such a practice can be worked without giving a handle to dishonest persons can only be determined after long experimenting. No one however need be deterred from trying the experiment for fear of the example being abused. The divine author of the Gita was not deterred from delivering the message of the "Song Celestial" although he probably knew that it would be tortured to justify every variety of vice including murder.

Vaikom.

The Vaikom Satyagraha has entered upon probably the last stage. The newspapers report—and the report is confirmed by private advice—that the Travancore authorities have now practically abandoned the Satyagrahis to the tender mercies of *goondas*. This is euphemistically called the organised opposition of the orthodox section. Every one knows that orthodoxy is often unscrupulous. It has as a rule prestige and public opinion behind it in comparison with the reformer. It therefore does things with impunity which the poor reformer dare not. But what baffles one is the attitude of the Travancore authorities. Are they conniving at this open violence against the innocent Satyagrahis? Has such an advanced state, like Travancore abdicated its elementary function of protection of life and property? The violence of the *goondas* is said to be of a particularly barbarous type. They blind the eyes of volunteers by throwing lime into them.

The representatives from Kerala asked me if they should not have a resolution of the Congress supporting the movement. I told them that I did not like the idea. What they wanted was moral support. It could have been given by the Committee for the asking, if they had sent a resolution to the President. My responsibility in dissuading them was therefore serious. But I am convinced that all local movements must be self-reliant and that the A. I. C. C. should give its moral support only in exceptional cases. The talk with the members was followed by the resolution regarding the Sikhs. The members when they found me settling the draft of that resolution asked me again whether, in view of the Sikh resolution, I should not relent. I told them that the Congress had already taken up the Sikh cause and that therefore it could not very well now refrain without giving rise to the suspicion it had given up the Sikh cause. The members did not perhaps appreciate my reasoning. But they cheerfully submitted to it. The Travancore authorities may however be respectfully told that the Congress cannot watch barbarity with philosophic indifference. So long as Satyagraha is met by ordinary State processes, the movement must remain local. But the letting loose of the *goondas* on the devoted heads of the Satyagrahis is bound to gather round the Satyagrahis the full weight of all-India public opinion.

A word now to the organisers of Vaikom satyagraha. The challenge of the *goondas* must be taken up. But the Satyagrahis must not lose their heads. The Khaddar dress of the volunteers is said to have been torn from them and burnt. This is all most provoking. They must remain cool under every provocation and courageous under the hottest fire. Loss even of a few hundred lives will not be too great a price to pay for the freedom of the unapproachables. Only the martyrs must die clean. Satyagrahis like Caesar's wife must be above suspicion.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

The Bill to determine the salary of the President of the Bombay Legislative Council, has just been published providing that there shall be paid to the elected President of the Bombay Legislative Council a salary calculated at the rate of three thousand rupees a month.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY IN BHOPAL STATE.

STATEMENT OF CHIEF JUSTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am really surprised at the vehemence with which the Arya Samajee press has been denouncing the Bhopal administration for retaining on their Statute-book a law penalising apostacy from Islam and fettering the conscience of the people of Bhopal: But the storm that has been raging so furiously in Samajist centres has not affected Her Highness's Hindu subjects, or disturbed the even tenor of their lives. The Hindus have no grievance against their Ruler or against their Muslim compatriots with whom their relations are as harmonious as ever. In fact they have emphatically dissociated themselves from a movement which is calculated to destroy that mutual good-will and fraternal regard which has been subsisting between the members of the two communities up till now, and is the very basis of all national advancement. This crusade would hardly be worthy and serious notice but for the danger of its pernicious influence permeating the ignorant masses, and fomenting hatred and discord in the lower strata of Bhopal society. It is therefore necessary to point out that the so-called "apostacy law" which has been the subject of so much acrimonious discussion is not a restriction on the conversion of Mussulmans to Hinduism but on a reversion to one's old religion after embracing Islam. If a Mussulman wants to become a Hindu he is perfectly at liberty to do so, but if a non-Muslim is admitted into the fold of Islam, he is not allowed to renounce the faith of his adoption. This makes a world of difference in the principle involved, as the law interpreted in its true sense lays down no penalty for conversion, but stops frivolous people from making a plaything of their religious beliefs. All the States in India have a denominational bias according to the faith of their rulers, and it is certainly no injustice to the non-Muslim population of Bhopal if the Mahomedan Rulers of the State have passed a law to protect the sanctity of their religion without making any encroachment on the freedom of other creeds. It is an established fact that the religion of the ruler is regarded as state religion, but Bhopal has never shown any undue favour to its State religion at the expense of other faiths. Her Highness has been particularly anxious to observe the strictest neutrality in such matters and to hold the scales even whenever there is a conflict of interests between her Muslim and non-Muslim subjects. This cannot be said of many other chiefs whose attitude in this respect does not conform to the highest standard of abstract justice.

I have read a note by Mahatma Gandhi on the Bhopal apostacy law in the "Young India" of the 12th instant, and I am sorry that his informant has neither given him the true facts of the case nor a correct translation of Her Highness's order. It is a deliberate lie to assert that this section was first introduced in the penal law of Bhopal in July 1920, as it dates back to the year 1310 A. H. which corresponds roughly with the year 1892 of the Christian Era. This was the time when the Legislature of the State gave a codified form to its laws and the Bhopal Penal Code was passed under the title of Tazirat Shahijahani, after the name of Nawab Shahjahan Begum, the mother of the present Ruler. Section 300 of the Code runs as follows:—

"If any person turns a renegade after embracing Islam, he shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to 3 years, or with fine, or with both."

This section remained a part of the Criminal law till 1912 when the code was recast and given the name of Tazirat Bhopal. It was contemplated at this time that all provisions against offences concerning religion should be compiled in the form of a separate Act and the offence made triable in a special way. Consequently this section was omitted from the ordinary criminal law and left for incorporation in the proposed Act. This proposal was dicussed for a long time, but in 1920 it was decided that such a distinction was not necessary and the old section (S. 300) should be reinstated in its place. It was then that the notification referred to in Mr. Gandhi's note was published in the State "Gazette" of 8th July 1920, and this provision of law which was temporarily in abeyance came again into operation. The following is verbatim translation of the above notification.

"Her Highness has expressed her pleasure that corresponding to S.300 of Tazirat Shahijahani the following section numbered 293 A. should be added after section 293 in Act of 1 1920, entitled the Bhopal Penal Code. It will come into operation on the day of its publication."

Then follows an exact reproduction of the old section which it is not necessary to recapitulate in this place.

It may also be pointed out that this law has always been a dead letter and no prosecution have ever been instituted under it since its enactment. It was never directed against Hinduism as the Hindu inhabitants of Bhopal all belong to the Sanatan Dharam which does not sanction proselytism or the readmission of lost sheep into its fold. The Shuddhi activities date back to the year 1922 and it cannot by any stretch of imagination be supposed that the late Ruler of Bhopal who enacted this law 32 years ago could have foreseen this new development in Hinduism and forestalled it by repressive legislation.—Yours, etc.,

LIAKAT ALI,
Chief Justice,
Bhopal H. C.

Bhopal: July 1.

(Continued from column 6.)

not against competition but against unfair competition.'

The President:—"But there is no such thing as unfair competition in this world. The word unfair carries with it a stigma. Competition is an inevitable part of all commercial operations. What I am concerned is with there is no guarantee that these prices will go down for several years. It is not the unfairness but the continuity of these prices that raises the need for protection."

Mr. Carr:—"If paper comes from Hamburg cheaper at Calcutta than we can sell there, then is not the matter to be enquired into?"

PURE QUESTION OF LIVING.

President:—"If there is a deliberate attempt, that is a case which stands all by itself. But what is happening is that the primary object of foreign manufacturers is to keep themselves alive."

Mr. Carr:—"Yes, but they kill us incidentally."

Mr. Ginwala asked the witness in regard to the quality of the paper to which protection of 25 per cent. claimed was to be applied.

Mr. Carr stated that it could be on all kinds of paper as the difference between different kinds was only by a few pies in ordinary consumer.

Mr. Ginwala:—"We are working in tons. We want to equalise the conditions between you and foreign manufactures and we do not know whether the additional 10 per cent. you suggest would do it."

The witness promised to consider the question.

The Board then examined the witness on capital account and the dividends paid to the shareholders. It appeared that while upto 1916, the Company paid on ordinary share capital either 6, 8 or 10 per cent. the dividend was as high as 50 per cent. for the four years from 1917 to 1920. It came down to 25 per cent. in 1921 while no dividends were paid at all in 1922 and 1923. The Board asked witness why a portion of the amount paid as dividends was not set apart for some purpose. Witness:—"You must have been present at our shareholders meeting to know the reasons. There was a lot of difficulty to bring the dividends at that figure. At this stage (5/15 p.m.) the Board adjourned till to-morrow when Mr. Carr will be examined on the remaining portions of questionaire namely cost of production at... claim for protection.

PAPER INDUSTRY & PROTECTION.

"AMPLE RAW MATERIALS."

EVIDENCE BEFORE TARIFF BOARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 3.

To-day before the Tariff Board the claim for protection for the paper industry was raised by the Bengal Paper Mill Company; the Managing Agents of which are Messrs. Balmer Lawrie and Co., Calcutta and the factory of which is situated at Raneegunge in Burdwan district. Mr. A. W. Carr of this company was examined, the whole of the day on the memorandum supplied claiming protection by raising the present import duty of 15 per cent. to 25 per cent. on all the papers.

RAW MATERIALS.

The Board spent more than two hours in examining Mr. Carr on the question of raw materials necessary for the manufacture of paper, because according to the President, it was a most vital portion of the enquiry. The Company was established in 1889 and one third of the capital is held by Indian shareholders. There are three British directors and one Indian director. The full capacity of the mill is about 700 tons per mensem and the outturn had increased during the past 15 years from 5,280 tons to 8,565 tons. Replying to the President, Mr. Carr said that the mill being situated at Raneegunge is near one of its chief grass fields and is in the middle of coal districts and has been able to build up adjacent labour supply. It manufactures nine kinds of paper and in practice it had been found that all the big dealers in indigenous papers required various kinds and not of any special quality. The primary raw materials used are grass, jute, Rags, hemp, waste papers and imported pulp. The grass is collected from Chota Nagpur and Rannagar in the United Provinces and is brought in bullock carts and railways. Nearly 125,650 maunds of grass came from Chota Nagpur forests and 75,000 maunds from Ramnagar. The latter place is seven hundred miles from the factory. The Company hopes to bring grass from Sahebgange also, the place where the Titaghur people get grass. The restricted period for the collection of grass complained witness makes it often impossible to collect the full quantity available. The collection would be assisted, were it allowed throughout the dry season. The area of collection of the grass been extended owing to the calls on labour from their industries, making it necessary to go further afield to obtain grass in sufficient quantities, but labour difficulties were now steadily decreasing.

WHAT UPSETS THE SUPPLY.

Mr. Ginwala referred to the opinion of experts that it is not possible to develop the industry to any great extent with the use of grass, but witness replied that they had got the grass they wanted. Mr. Ginwala:—"But you say the reason why you use pulp is that grass is not fully available."

Mr. Carr:—"Yes when somebody is out shooting in the forests our grass supply is absolutely upset."

Prof. Kale:—"Supposing protection is given then there will be greater internal competition and the price of grass will go up. I want to know when you can commercially obtain grass for your requirements."

Mr. Carr:—"I know of four forests within 250 miles from Calcutta."

Prof. Kale:—"But you will have to prove that inspite of the expansion of other firms under protection, you will have no difficulty in getting your supplies."

Mr. Carr:—"We believe we will have no difficulty."

Prof. Kale remarked it was not a question of belief or faith but actual proof. Proceeding witness in reply to the President said that many of the auxiliary raw materials were manufactured in India and as efficiency in manufacture improved the mill would depend more completely on local materials but in matter of bleach, dyes and China clay they must depend on foreign countries. The cost of auxiliary raw materials had of late gone up by more than 100 per cent.

LACK OF INDIAN SKILLED LABOUR.

As regards labour at Raneegunge the whole factory was running regardless of output. No doubt Indian labour had proved quick to work but only in subordinate skilled positions and not for work on supervision, for although several Indians had presented themselves for training and been given every facility they had without exception failed to carry through the training which was required to make an expert, supervision and had generally left the mill after acquiring only superficial knowledge. On this statement the President and members examined witness at great length especially as regards the desirability of employing Indian skilled labour with a view to reduce the expenditure. They quoted the example of Upper India Couper Paper Mills of Lucknow which are worked by Indians and which have showed good balance sheet. Mr. Carr pointed out that the Lucknow mills were not turning out such white paper as his own mill. "But that does not alter the question of employment of Indian labour" remarked Mr. Ginwala. Then Prof. Kale elicited from the witness that all the 14 Europeans are under indenture. Prof. Kale further asked "Your firm has been in existence for over 30 years but how is it that Indians had not been properly trained?"

"DOES NOT APPEAL TO THEM."

Mr. Carr:—"Because the work does not appeal to them." After a pause, the witness added that an Indian who was learning for eighteen months left the factory and was taken as expert by the Government of Assam (laughter).

Mr. Ginwala:—"But in the chemical department you should have no difficulty in getting suitable Indians."

Mr. Carr:—"We have none at the moment. But I think there should be no difficulty." Prof. Kale:—"But you must have a good system to train Indians." Witness:—"Some provincial Governments have been in correspondence with us and we had no objection to train Indians but the work is such a hardship that it does not appeal to Indians."

Prof. Kale finally remarked in Jamshedpur the work is more exacting and yet the Board heard that for 30 seats there were no less than 2,000 applicants, therefore I think either your system of training is defective or you have no system at all.

MARKET AND COMPETITION.

The witness was then examined on the market which the company possessed and the competition it had from foreign countries. Mr. Carr stated that the produce of the mill was sold all over the country, mainly to the best advantage in large towns comparatively near the mill and far from the sea ports. The sale was handicapped in sea ports and towns near sea ports because of the foreign competition. The chief competing countries were United Kingdom, Scandinavia, Finland and Germany. This foreign competition was chiefly in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. The difficulty of competing at these ports was the high railway freight from mills. "I am

(Continued in Column 5.)

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, July 4.

MONEY.

The money market continued easy throughout the week with call money available at about 4½ per cent. The rate for fixed deposits for two and three months was about 4 per cent. The last statement issued by the Imperial Bank shows an increase of about Rs. 319 lakhs in the cash balance after the repayment of the final Rs. 2 crores in respect of the loan from the Paper Currency, there being now no loan outstanding from Government. Again the trade demand, as evidenced from the figures of the statement, has substantially declined. The Bank rate has been lowered to 5 per cent. and it is generally believed that if the present flow of funds continues for another couple of weeks, a further reduction in the Bank rate is not improbable this month.

From the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of India, Government deposits show an increase of Rs. 304.56 lakhs, while the other deposits have increased by Rs. 102.06 lakhs. The cash balance is increased by Rs. 319.82 lakhs and now stands at Rs. 21,54,13,000, the percentage being 22 as compared with 19.15 of last week. The Bank rate is reduced to 5 per cent.

In the gilt-edged market the fall in the prices of Government securities has been arrested, and the market, mainly influenced by easier money conditions, has improved ¾ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at Rs. 68-5 per cent Loans due 1933 and 1945-55 are quoted at Rs. 98/3 and Rs. 99/2 respectively. 5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 and 1928 were put through round Rs. 103/2 and Rs. 104/10. 6 per cent Bonds due 1926 and 1927 changed hands at Rs. 101/6 and Rs. 101/15; 1930 at Rs. 102/14 and 1932 at Rs. 105, 6½ per cent Bombay Development loan is quoted at Rs. 105/14

EXCHANGE.

The sterling exchange market has been steady throughout the week round 1s. 5d. with business passing at 1s. 5-1/32d. and 1s. 4-31/32d. On the 30th June the market firmed up from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5-1/16d. but subsequently after the end of the half-yearly settlements were over, the rates eased somewhat In the forward market rates have gradually improved with the difference between ready and one month forward at about 1/32d. to 1/16d., while the rate for December is the same as that for ready.

The dollar quotation has been steady throughout the week, the rate improving from $4.32 to $4.33. Among the principal Continental exchanges, French francs close at 84.60 Belgian francs at 26.20 and the Italian lira at 106.

GOLD.

The gold market was steady with very minor fluctuations, the rates moving more or less in sympathy with sterling exchange. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 95s. 6d. and 95s. 2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 25/9 and Rs. 25/7/8 for ready. Rs. 25/9/6 and 25/8 for 17th July settlement and Rs. 25/10 and Rs. 25/8/9 for 15th August settlement. The rate for sovereigns was maintained throughout the week round Rs. 16/2/6 for ready and Rs. 16/3 for forward. The offtake has declined and averages some 10 000 tolas a day, and the stock is estimated at about 3 lakhs tolas, excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £70,800 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £4,20,800. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 38,12,435 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £62,500.

SILVER.

The silver market was again very active with sharp fluctuations and with a tendency to a higher level of rates towards the close. China has been less inclined to sell both in the London and local market, while London reports state that the Continent still continues buying. It is reported that a big Native State has bought some 2,000 bars during the week for coinage purposes in the local market In Shanghai the rate improved from 3s. 3-1/4 d. to 3 3-1/2 d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 34 7/16d. and 34-1/4d. for ready and 34½d and 34-1/4d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 82/7 and Rs. 81/10 for ready. Rs. 82/10 and Rs. 81/14 for 21st July settlement and Rs. 82/15 and Rs. 82/2 for 19th August settlement. The off-take has improved and averages some 175 bars a day, and the stock is estimated at about 7,500 bars, excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £65,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £67,550. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 1237 bars and Rs. 4,36,575 in coin. There is no shipment of silver this week from London.

SHARES.

There were four working days on the Stock Exchange during the week under report. Prices of cotton mill shares have been steady with a rise for July delivery, this being mainly due to bears covering. In some cases budlis have been against purchasers for near delivery. Budli in Shapurji shares was Rs. 60, in Swadeshis Rs. 15, and Bombay Dyeing Rs. 3/12. In other shares, budlis were on the interest basis of about 5 per cent. The settlement had to be extended due to reported financial difficulties in connection with the July settlement. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 685—690—680; Century Rs. 351/4—357/8—343/12; Central India Rs. 487/8—488/12—486/4; Crescent Rs. 230—231/4; Kohinoor Rs. 1050—1015—1050; New Great Rs. 313/12—315—306/4; Pearls Rs. 517/8—515—520; Shapurji 280—220—230; Simplex Rs. 210—206/4 and Swadeshi Rs. 588/12—585—565.

The miscellaneous section is still quiet. Alcocks are quoted at Rs. 17/8, Bombay Burma Rs. 305, Bt. Burma Petrol Rs. 4/14, Bombay Tram Rs. 93/12 and Tata deferreds Rs. 44/4. In Cement and Manganese shares, Bundis are quoted at Rs. 10/4, Katni Ord. Rs. 77/8, with deferreds at Rs. 200 and Shivrajpurs at Rs. 37/8. Railway shares continue steady with some enquiry; Ahmedabad Prantij is quoted at Rs. 845, Central Provinces at Rs. 100, Gujarat at Rs. 83, Sindh Light Rs. 160 and Tapti Valley Rs. 615.

Bank shares continue steady, Imperial Bank shares quoting Rs. 142/8 with Contributories at Rs. 362/8. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 79 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 24/10.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 4.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 3rd July, 1924.

Cotton	4810	Bales.
Wheat	19919	ow'ds
Linseed	16359	"
Rapeseed, etc	551	"
Gingellyseed	1040	
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	413	"
Castorseed	1057	"
Rice	3062	"
Myrabollams	144	
Cottonseed	9377	"
Mowrasced	Nil	
Gram	4239	"
Juwar	2752	"
Masur	Nil	
Barley	484	"
Bajri	9324	"
Coal	2005	Tons

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review the Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole have displayed a continuance of downward tendency and last quotations to hand register a sharp decline both in New York and Liverpool as compared with last week. Early the market declined on long liquidation and local traders selling on reports of favourable weather. In the middle of the week the market improved but again eased on heavy liquidation on bearish Agricultural Bureau Report.

The American markets this week show a sagging tendency with a fair drop in values. The reason of the decline has been attributed to the lower Government Bureau Report published in America on the 2nd instant giving the condition as 71.2 per cent indicating a crop of 12,144,000 bales. The report in itself has been of an extremely "bearish" nature and the effect produced on the market after the publication has been more or less of a depressing character.

The selling has not really been at all heavy, but the demand is so small at the moment owing to the lack of trade calling, that it was bound to have such declining effect. So long as present favourable weather conditions last, the easier feeling may continue, but we shall hear before very long about insect troubles, and the weevil pest will make its appearance, whilst the next month will be full of anxiety with the usual fears of a draught. In the meantime the tendency tends towards anticipating better weather in the immediate future with a further recession in values. The present situation necessarily requires great conservation and caution.

Trade reports from Manchester this week show an unsatisfactory state of affairs and C. I. F. business has been very quiet. The slackening off in the American spot cotton has been accentuated this week, and spinners, naturally, are averse to buying more than their actual requirements, whilst sellers are trying their level best to effect sales.

Broadly speaking, the position at the moment is decidedly puzzling and requires to be minutely watched. At the same time, "bear" operations now do not look attractive to us, and we would still favour the "Bull" side, especially if prices are further depressed and posted lower owing to the influence of more satisfactory crop accounts. We do not look for any decided tendency in the market for the next few days, but should any weakness develop we would recommend making conservative purchases.

As regards the position of our market, prices have given way more under the influence of favourable weather conditions locally than on anything else. Should the weather both here and in America go on improving we may easily witness a further sentimental decline, but taking into consideration the fact that new crop contracts are already quoted at a very material discount, we feel confident that it will pay to operate on the "Bull" side whenever the market is depressed.

The position as regards ready cotton has during the week remained more or less unchanged with only scattered demand. Owing to absence of enquiry the market looks altogether dull and lifeless.

The following were the changes in the Home market, as compared with last week:—

New York July last week 29.47; this week 28.72 minus 75.

New York October last week 25.38; this week 24.00 minus 138.

New York January last week 24.44; this week 23.18 minus 126.

New York March last week 24.60; this week 23.36 minus 124.

New York May last week 24.65; this week 23.47 minus 118.

Liverpool July last week 16.93; this week 16.09 minus 84.

Liverpool October last week 15.04; this week 14.24 minus 80.

Liverpool January last week 14.55; this week 13.80 minus 75.

Liverpool March last week 14.43; this week 13.69 minus 74.

Liverpool May last week 14.30; this week 13.57 minus 73.

LOCAL FORWARD.

Fully Good M G Broach April/May opened on the 27th ultimo at Rs. 521½ and declined to Rs. 520 on shroffs and jobbers selling On the 28th ultimo the market opened at Rs. 519 and improved to Rs. 520 on moderate buying by Commission Houses and Shroffs. On the 30th ultimo the bazar opened at Rs. 518 and dropped to Rs. 515½ on prominent shroffs selling. Going up to Rs. 517 on Commission Houses buying the prices further gave way to Rs. 514½ on bazar operators selling. On the 1st instant the market opened at Rs. 514 and recovered to Rs. 515 on buying by a Japanese firm. On the 2nd instant the bazar opened at Rs. 517½ and going up to Rs. 518 on scattered buying gave way to Rs. 516 on Commission Houses selling. Owing to a sharp decline in New York futures on the 3rd instant the market opened easier at Rs. 508. On selling by Offices and several Commission Houses the values dropped to Rs. 501½ but again improved to Rs. 504 and after fluctuating closed at Rs. 503 on the same day

Fine Oomra July opened on the 27th ultimo at Rs. 562½ and gradually advanced to Rs. 565½ on shroffs buying. From this level the market gave way to Rs. 555 on selling by Shroffs and Commission Houses but again recovered to Rs. 559½ on general buying. Owing to lower advices reported from Home and selling by some Commission Houses the market further dropped to Rs. 545 and after small fluctuations closed at Rs. 549 on the 3rd inst. Whilst Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 488 and advancing to Rs. 490½ gradually gave way to Rs. 483½ on Commission Houses and Exporters selling. Again improving to Rs. 488 on general buying the market closed easier on the 3rd instant at Rs. 472½ on bazar operators selling. F G Bengal July opened on the 27th ultimo at Rs. 535 and closed at Rs. 517 on the 3rd instant the highest being Rs. 535 and the lowest Rs. 515½. Whilst Bengal December/January opened on the 27th ultimo at Rs. 440 and closed at Rs. 425 the highest being Rs. 441 and the lowest Rs. 424.

PIECEGOODS.

The Cloth Market has not shown any distinct change during the past week. Rupee rates of most of the standard cloths have been steady and everyone is awaiting some good news of the monsoon, after which some improvement is expected. The slow state of demand has continued and business has been on a restricted scale. No important developments have occurred in the situation. In Grey Cloths stocks are light and prices have remained steady. In white goods, some sales have been effected for Delhi and Cawnpore in small lines. It is reported that some fresh business for forward delivery September October has been placed by some importing firms in White Shirtings and Mulls, the total quantity amounting to about 500 packages. Money has been easier, the rate of the Imperial Bank of India having been reduced to five per cent.

The Manchester Market has been steady. The quotations are six to seven per cent higher than the rates current here and in many cases it is difficult to get earlier shipment than September October. Sir Charles Macara is reported to have said in a speech at Manchester that "the position as regards both American and Egyptian cotton spinning and manufacturing, instead of improving, was becoming rapidly worse, the present short time movement having proved insufficient to meet the situation." The rate of exchange has fluctuated with narrow limits.

Local Mill Cloths have remained steady but the demand has not been as brisk as the previous fortnight. It is estimated that about fifty thousand bales of Greys, Fancies etc. have been sold by several mills to merchants and Calcutta buyers during the past three weeks. Prices have not shown any change. The progress of the monsoon has been watched with interest, as a great deal will depend on favourable rains.

Japanese cloths have hardly shown any change, the demand being slow. Values have been maintained here on account of stocks being light.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under —

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs	a.	P
Ralli's Fari No.2000	39×37	1/2/8	14	0	0
„ 160,000	45×	„	16	0	0
„ No. 33,000	45×	„	15	8	0
„ No. 2800	37×	„	13	9	0
„ No. 4545	38×38		13	4	0
„ No. 15000	44×33		15	8	0
„ No. 16000	„	„	16	0	0
„ No. 17000	„	„	16	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	39×	„	13	12	0
„ No. 2750	45×	„	15	12	0
„ Yellow Horse	43×39				
„ No. 2310	44×38	1/2			
Dewhursts BBB	38×38	1/2	21	0	0
„ BB	38×38	1/2	18	0	0
„ Rupee No. 5	38×38	1/2	16	8	0
Ritchie's No. 510	39×37	1/2/38	13	12	0
„ No. 4462	41×	„	14	0	0
Lyon's Shunker	39×	„	14	0	0
Fleming's 1904/1906	45,48,51×38	Avg.			

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	29×40	Net	20	0	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26×40		16	0	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	45×22		8	12	0
„ No. 138	40×22		7	0	0
„ No. 636	44×22		7	11	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS— ....

Liepman's No. 1500	32×42		27	8	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	36×40		29	4	0
Ralli's No. 9889	33×40		18	12	0
Forbes' K. B. 100	33×40				

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	41×19		8	4	0
„ No. 60	46×19		9	4	6
„ No. 600	51×19		10	4	0
„ No. 6000	56×19		11	4	0
„ No. 88	58×20		7	11	0
„ No. 1270	27×18		3	15	0
„ No. 166	39×20		7	12	0
„ No. 818	39×20		7	14	0
„ No. 1440	36×20		6	4	0
„ No. 5352	42×20	Net	10	8	0
„ No. 2755	42×20	Net	11	8	0
„ No. 1703	52×20	Net	14	8	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18		3	15	0
„ No. 119	37×18		5	2	0
„ No. 229	42×18		5	10	0
„ No. 339	47×18		6	2	0
„ 1K/4K38″,43″48″53×18		Avg.	6	4	0
„ No. 95	58×20		7	11	0
„ No. 66999	40×18		5	8	0
„ No. 86999	40×18		6	0	0
„ No. 775	40×18		6	4	0
„ No. 875	45×18		6	12	0
„ No. 975	50×18		7	4	0
„ No. 615	50×18		7	2	0
Graham's Baloon	58×20		7	11	0
Greaves' Nor 5060	27×18				

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27×18		4	12	0
„ No. 61/81	„	„	4	9	0
„ No. 1850	„	„	3	14	0
„ No. 1900	„	„	4	0	0
„ No. 2600	„	„	4	2	0
„ No. 21021			4	4	0
„ No. 39620 T.B.	38×22		7	2	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28×18		5	6	0
„ No. 95950/97970					
„ Saraswati	33×18				
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34×18		6	6	0
„ No. 50000	„	„	6	14	0
„ No. 33340/33350/ 33360			7	6	0
Lyon's No. 6767	4545/5656 26×18				
Greaves' No. 30000/50000		„			
„ No. 8000 T.B.	38×22		8	0	0
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510 5520	26×18		4	10	0
S. W. Co's. Nos. 5800/ 5820 "Motor Car"			4	10	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE CLOTHS—

No. 666 Grey Shirtings	Net		13	4	0
„ 2500 „	„	„	21	8	0
„ 35000 „	„	„	17	0	0
„ 5151 „	„	„	17	0	0
„ 3800 „	„	„	22	8	0
"C" Grey Sheetings		„	11	0	0
"9" Dragons		„	11	0	0
"Elephant" Drills		„	20	0	0
"Duck" Drills		„	16	1	0

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 4.

Since our last report, our market has further depressed all round, and prices have dropped considerably especially in Japanese Yarns. Demand is continuously absent, and as usual in the declining market, buyers have been waiting and do not show any inclination to buy so long as they do not find the rates steady. The American Bureau has also been bearish, and this has caused decline in the Raw Material. The heavy sales by the Japanese Houses for the last few days at wonderfully lower rates, in some cases at 30 per cent, reduction has been causing nervousness amongst the dealers owing to considerable loss which they have to suffer in their previous purchases, and they are almost unwilling to buy even at much lower prices, so long as the position does not appear clear.

English Yarns have declined further especially the Mercerised and twofold, and forward business is altogether at a standstill. It is impossible for Manchester at present to complete with Japan.

Japanese Yarns have declined for ready deliveries by about an anna per lb. owing to serious decline in forward rates, and the whole condition at the moment seems easy. Dealers are selling stocks at market rates, and covering forward deliveries against their sales at heavy losses. Some forward business has been done in Mercerised and Double Yarns at further decline.

Indian Mills do not report any sales of importance as the buyers are not inclined to buy in the easy market. Some of them are prepared to meet the buyers at small cuts, but the difference is too wide. Rains have also been very irregular so far and as yet there is no improvement in demand.

The Japanese Sales at considerably lower prices for the past few days has seriously effected all kinds of Yarns and such a nervousness has been created as a result, that it is almost difficult to find a buyer except at very low prices.

Bombay July 4.

		Rs.	a.	p.
6 1/2s SECOND QUALITY.				
Finlay		13	8	0
Apollo		13	8	0
Simplex		13	2	0
Shapoorji		13	2	0
Currimbhoy		13	6	0
6 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY.				
Edward Sassoon		13	0	0
Apollo				
David				
8 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY.				
Jacob (Seven stars)		14	8	0
Edward Sassoon		14	8	0
Apollo		14	8	0
Bradbury		14	6	0
10 1/2s.				
Shapoorji		14	10	0
Apollo		15	2	0
Swadeshi		16	0	0
Bradbury		15	6	0
Asur Virji				
David (Flowerman)		14	12	0
(David (Cokatoo)		14	12	0
Indo China				
12 1/2s.				
Elphinstone		15	10	0
Carrimbhoy		15	4	0
China				
Moon		15	2	0
Apollo		15	12	0
Dawn		15	6	0
14 1/2				
Kilachand		16	4	0
Apollo		16	8	0
City		17	2	0
Colaba Land		17	0	0
Fazalbhai		16	4	0
20's.				
Kilachand		17	12	0
Edward Sassoon		17	12	0
Elphinstone		17	10	0
Phoenix		18	8	0
Dawn union		18	8	0
Japan				

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, July 4.

	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	1	0	9
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1	2	0
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	15	3
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	15	0
Dayid	No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	14	9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0	15	3
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	13	3
Lighthouse	No. 6 1/2	0	13	0
Japan	No. 40	1	10	9
Do.	No. 42	1	13	9
Do.	No. 20	1	3	6
Do.	No. 32	1	8	0

MILL STORES.

July 4.

The depression in the market continues unabated. Steel Reeds woollen and leather goods have absolutely no animation and the prices ruled easy. Cotton Bandings and Cotton Healds kept firm. Home offers for Healds are 24d. C.I.F. Bombay. Banding are quoted at 24d. while local price is Rs. 1-8-0 per lb. Sobby Harness changed hands at Rs. 22-8-0.

Slubbings and Rovings kept quiet at Rs. 24 and Rs. 22-8-0. Ring Rabbeth and Conical pirns are comparatively scarce, and there is a good inquiry from Ahmedabad Centre. English Ring and Conical Bobbins are absolutely quiet without inquiry.

The quotations are:—
Healds—15/40s Rs. 1-12-0.
Reeds Rs. 0-3-3.
Roller Cloth 16-oz-Ken Rs. 8-4-0.
Scroll Bandings Rs. 1-8-0.
Tabular Bandings Rs. 2-8-0.
Fillets Rs. 0-3-0.
Sizing flannel-twill-62 Rs. 3-14-0.
Slubbing tubes Rs. 24-0-0.
Pirns Conical 5″ Rs. 8-0-0.
Ring Rabeth-5″-Enamel Rs. 10-8-0.
Warper Bobbins Rs. 70-0-0.
Dobby Harness Rs. 22-8-0.

CHEMICALS.

July 4.

This week witnessed a very animated demand in Epsom Salt and Magnesium Chloride. The high price which has been ruling of late is mainly due to the extreme scarcity of available stocks. Caustic soda, Litharge, Zinc Chloride, Oxalic acid and Farina kept unaltered. Acetic acid and Aniline salt a very small decline in values. Brown Sugar Lead, and Sodium Sulphide kept ruling easy. Barrium and Strontium Nitrate met with usual Bunder inquiry and kept changing hands at almost the same price.

Quotations are:—
Epsom salt Rs. 7-0-0.
Bleaching powder Rs. 15-0-0.
Potassium Chlorate Rs. 0-3-3.
Caustic soda Rs. 22-8-0.
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 5-0-0.
Dextrine Rs. 20-8-0.
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 13-8-0.
Acetic acid Re. 0-8-6
Aniline salt Re. 0-10-6.
Glauber salt Rs. 4-0-0.
Acetate lead Brown Rs. 37-0-0.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 23-0-0.
Litharge flake Rs. 38-0-0.
Farina Rs. 16-0-0.

COLOURS.

July 4.

The Colour Market reports continued weak tone all round. Arrivals are regular and the prices ruling in the bazzar are easy. Well known brands are firm when the same are asker for. Alizarine Red Paste had some business in various brands at Rs. 83/89 per cwt. Magenta Crystals had good business among the merchants at Rs. 5 per lb. Methyl Violet and Melachite Green are dull. Fast Red is steady at Rs. 5 per lb. Sulphur Black has business at Re. 1 per lb. Miscelleneous section is quiet.

Quotations are:—
Alizerine 20 per cent. paste-Langer Rs. 88/89.
Alizerine 20 per cent. paste-Cow Rs. 88/89.
Alizerine 20 per cent. paste-I.P. Rs. 83/84.
Congo Red Rs. 1-12-0
Nigrosene Xls Rs. 1-12-0.
Methyl Violet Rs. 3-4-0.
Victoria Blue Rs. 3-2-0.
Sulphuric Black Rs. 1-1-0.
Perpurine Benzo Rs. 2-2-0.
Perpurine-Delta Rs. 3-2-0.
Melachite Green Rs. 3-6-0.
Magenta Xls Rs. 5-0-0.
Hemetine Xls Rs. 1-10-0.
Indenthrene Blue Rs. 4-4-0.
Soluble Blue Rs. 8-0-0.
Fast red Rs. 5-0-0.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

WEEKLY REPORT

Bombay, 4th July. 1924.

Description	Spot prices 3-7-24	26-6-24
Bengals F. G.		540
S/Punjab F. G.		540
Broach F. G.		609
Oomras Fine		573
Muttia F.		560
Khandesh F.		579
Southerns, G.		595

Not Quoted.

Futures. Hedge Contracts	Settlement Rates 3-7-24	26-6-24
Bengals Dec/Jany.		441
July		540
Broach, April/May 1924		521
Oomras F. Dec./Jan.		489
July		562
Oomras F. G.		
Southerns May/June.		595
Aug/Sept.		

Not Quoted.

Receipts for the week ending 3rd July, 1924 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1924	Bales. 1923
Bengals	2265	3314
Oomras	3001	3462
Dholleras	2490	6613
Broach	64	853
Southerns	5640	7764
Persians	256	159
Americans		93
Egyptians	78	
East Africans	1943	
Other sorts		
Total	15737	22258

Exports for the week ending 3rd July, 1924

Europe:—	Bales
United Kingdom	16101
Continent	
China	6765
Japan.	7810
Coast Ports.	261
Total	30940
Afloat in harbour—Europe	872
China, Japan and Coast Ports	4342
Total	5214

Receipts from 1st September 1923 to 3rd July 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20
3225036	3506007	3244955	25803660	3228954

Exports from 1st September 1923 to 3rd July 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20.
Europe U K.	148261	117848			
Continent.	567533	437660	528819		
„	915715	616042			
China	233567	366832	383089	250773	119605
Japan	1228935	1602725	1184159	914427	1408472
Coast Ports	49746*	46767	41922	20279	19506
Total	2576224,	2750214,	2176708,	1623139,	2076402

*Including 22973 bales for U. S. of America.

	Bales.
Total exports by rail from 1st September 1923 to 3rd July 1924	20,147
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 3rd July 1924	7,42,140

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, July 4.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	2	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	1	6
Elphinstone	1	1	6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches			
Standard per lb.	1	8	6
Century per lb.	1	7	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	8	4 1/2
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Textile per lb.	1	8	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	7	6
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1	6	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	7	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	0
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth × Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	6
Century (Bugle)	1	6	0
Diamond Chula	1	5	6
Salita.—			
Pebaney per lb	1	6	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	9	6
Jacob E D. per lb.	1	8	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	3
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	9
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	12	0
Phoenix per piece	6	11	0
Swan Finly per piece	6	12	0
Pearl per piece			
Hindustan per piece	7	13	0
Bleached Check			
Kastarchand per piece	7	12	0
Bombay United per piece	7	12	0
Black Check—			
Textile per piece	8	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124			
Pearl	12	8	0
Hindustani	12	12	0

THE BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

The net profit of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., for the half year ended 30th June 1924 subject to audit including the sum of Rs. 68,693-3-11 brought forward amounts to Rs. 4,45,271-15-10. The Directors have resolved to declare an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. p.a. free of income tax on the paid up capital which will absorb Rs. 2,10,000 and to carry the balance of Rs. 2,35,271-15-10 to next account.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Following is the Statement of Affairs of the Bank, as on 27th June 1924—

LIABILITIES.		
Subscribed Capital		11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up		5,62 50 000
Reserve		4,45 00 000
Public Deposits		21,43 12 000
Other Deposits		74,13 57 000
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, 1924 against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra		
Sundries		2,31 95 000
Rupees		1,07,96 14 000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposit in London	£	
Advance in London	£	
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£	

ASSETS.		
Government Securities		10,52 79 000
Other authorized securities under the Act		1,22 05 000
Loans		21,30 08 000
Cash Credits		41,93 61 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased		5,76 17 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased		24 45 000
Dead Stock		2,56 43 000
Sundries		1,23 70 000
Balances with other Banks		1,62 73 000
		80,42 01 000
Cash		21,54 13 000
Rupees		1,07,96 14 000

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS AND POLITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of 2nd June 1924, you have published a letter from Mr. C. V. P. Shivam who accuses me for having kept myself silent on the question of the notice of motion by Rao Bahadur Pai that politics should not be introduced into the Municipal primary school administration.

I fail to see any relevancy in what Mr. Shivam speaks of in his letter to the question at issue. What Rao Bahadur Pai said was that in the absence of only supervising staff or curriculam so far as Tamil is concerned, (being a Dravidian language) that the Secrtary had not even visited and reported on this school. The Chairman of the Schools Committee was not justified in taking over the management of the school. Is this action of the Chairman constitutional I ask? Perhaps Mr. Shivam is quite ignorant of all this. Rao Bahadur Pai has mentioned the necessity of not one school for Madrasis but about fifteen more.

Any sane man will agree that we must keep politics out of our schools and yet Mr. Shivam and our Nationalists and Congresswala who have been promising us Swaraj since for years ago and have not been able to achieve it for the benefit of the people of India and particularly for the amelioration of the depressed classes and the only way seems to be to teach children politics of the kind which they preach to the so-called nation whose leaders they pose themselves to be and deliver their parliamentary and democratic speeches in the national hall of the Marwadi Vidyalaya day after day.

We have had enough of this. I might tell Mr. Shivam who is perhaps the Vice-President of the Tamil School Committee while Mr. Natrajan is the President, that we of the depressed classes will take care of ourselves whether Tamil or Marathi or Gujarasis and we need no guidance from the luminaries of the type of Mr. Shivam. If he and other Nationalists are true to what they preach they will endeavour to bring in to the Corporation at the next general election at least twelve depressed classes members. To such a large body of Nationalists a dozen seats to be secured for the depressed and backward classes ought not to be difficult but already another Madrasi sometimes ago threatened my friend Rao Bahadur Pai of ousting him from the Corporation and bringing Mr. Natarajan. What an achievement for Nationalists who pose as Mr. Shivam? Last week in the Corporation Messrs

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BEST TESTIMONIALS OF APPRECIATION FROM MAHARAJAS AND OTHER MOST ENLIGHTENED PERSONAGES.

INDIA'S NIGHTINGALE.

BOMBAY'S DUTY.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

Shrimati Sarojini Naidu returns to Bombay on the 12th instant. I have no doubt that Bombay will give her a rousing reception. The Congress could not have sent a better messenger to East Africa and South Africa to plead the cause of her sons and daughters in those distant lands. Sarojini has been a real mother to those sons and daughters. She has not spared herself in their service. I present Bombay with the latest letter received from her to remind it of its duty when India's nightingale returns to delight the Indian ear with her sweet music. Here is the letter:

"At long last I have, I confess with great sadness, disentangled the tendrils of my heart from all the clinging hands in your South Africa that is so full of your children.

After three months of ceaseless work and travelling when I got aboard the *Karagola* I felt I could sleep and sleep and sleep—every fibre of my body was charged with weariness and for the first few days I lay in my chair like a lump of indolence, but now in spite of my fever (a faithful companion) I am quite ready to start another month's work in East Africa. Tomorrow I land at Dar-es-Salaam and after finishing my tour in Tanganyika I go on to Kenya and sail from there on 2nd July and reach Bombay on the 12th. I know there will be a struggle to keep me longer in Kenya but I shall be obdurate because of a selfish reason. My small daughter is returning home for the long vacation from Oxford. I have not seen her for three years. Have you not accused me of being a good mother?

You would laugh if you saw my luggage. I have arrived at a stage in my life and mind when I am dismayed by too many possessions; but Africa has added to them with both hands. I am devising means whereby to dispossess myself of most of them to advantage. Fortunately I have a large family clan! Seven silver jewel boxes and not enough jewels to put into one! Seven silver purses and not enough money to fill one! Fine gorgeous sets of hair-brush and not enough hair left to brush, and O! such beautiful foreign silks which I cannot wear! Caskets of gold, silver, ivory, tortoise shell with scrolls full of praises of some imaginary lady whom I don't recognise, and so on and so forth,—about 175 presents and presentations and I am wandering singer! How you would laugh at the joyous irony of life. The one thing I am really in need of I could not get in the whole of the African continent—a pair of Indian shoes.

This is quite a frivolous letter but it is a wholesome reaction, though temporary, from the many South African politicians and the many addresses of high praise. I am taking refuge in light magazines and playing with blue-eyed babies on board.

My fellow travellers are friendly. It is my good fortune that I always find friendliness everywhere, even while some of the more rabid Anti-Asiatics were bitterly attacking me politically, they were most friendly personally! Some people ask such funny questions like a young American in a train who quite seriously asked me in the course of conversation if *after all* Gandhi was not verily a patriot at heart. I nearly collapsed on my seat."

M. K. G.

DEVELOPMENT SCANDAL NO. V.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—Either your correspondent who signs himself "One in the know" is not at all in the know or he is deliberately trying to mislead the public.

The contract with the four cement companies was entered about July 1922. At this time, the price of cement was about Rs. 80 per ton F. O. R. works. In the beginning of the year the price was higher. But even then it was not more than Rs. 90 per ton F. O. R. works.

So the statement of "One in the know" that the price of cement at that time was from Rs. 200 to Rs. 225 per ton is, to say the least, a slight exaggeration.—Yours, etc.,

TRUTH.

KATHIAWAD POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

PROTEST AGAINST BHAVNAGAR'S PROHIBITION ORDER.

The Executive Committee of the Kathiawad Political Conference met at Rajkot on the 26th June, and passed the following important resolutions:—

That this Committee regards the Bhavnagar State Council's order dated the 19th April 1924, prohibiting the third sessions of the Kathiawad Political Conference, to be ill-founded, unjust and gagging the public opinion of Bhavnagar in particular and Kathiawad in general; and expresses its deep regret for such a prohibitory order as it firmly believes the arguments made therein as to H. H. the minor Maharaja's interests etc., to be quite unjustifiable; and in view of the fact that the accusations the Council has made in the note to the said order seem to have been on mere hearsays and without any due consideration of the proceedings such as the resolutions etc., of the Conference, and that the Council appears to have tried to lower down the prestige of the Conference in the eyes of the Princes and "peoples of Kathiawad, by condemning the Conference as a whole for some severe words uttered by one or two individuals in their speeches, who were immediately prevented by the chair from doing so, this Committee raises its strong protest against this action of the Bhavnagar State Council and begs to assure the whole of Kathiawad—its princes and peoples that the said accusations are entirely groundless.

KENYA AND TANGANYIKA INDIANS

That this Committee strongly disapproves of the attitudes of both the Imperial and Indian Governments, the former's in that in supporting and the latter's in that in failing in taking active steps against what the local Governments of Kenya and Tanganyika are doing in regard to the Indian residents there, viz., in Kenya which is a British Crown Colony, rights and interests of Indians as common citizens are disregarded and they are put to great many hardships on account of the treatment meted out to them being quite inferior, to that of whitemen in almost all respects and based on colour-distinction, and in Tanganyika whose administration has been entrusted to the British as a mandated territory by the League of Nations, the same conditions as in Kenya prevail over and above the recent acts requiring the Indian merchants to keep their account-books in English or French, and imposing on them a severe business profit tax; and that this Committee sympathises with the Indian brethren of Kenya and Tanganyika in their grievances and supports the campaign they are carrying on for the vindication of their self-respect, and hopes that they will remain firm and bring their campaign to a successful issue.

In the opinion of this Committee, the Imperial Government alone is solely responsible for the injustice and partial treatment done to Indians in these Colonies; because they are the only authority who can put a stop to these things and therefore urges them to take immediate steps to redress the grievances of Indians and to protect their rights and interests, and if anything is being done in this matter, to so expedite it as to bring about effective results; the Committee further begs to declare that if the said grievances are not soon redressed, it shall be obliged to recommend to his province to carry into effect as far as possible the policy of the boycott of British goods.

Addressing to the Princes and Chiefs of Kathiawad whose raiyats have gone and settled into these Colonies this Committee begs to say that their attention had been drawn to this matter before but they have yet done nothing for the good of their subjects and therefore begs to again draw their attention to this matter and hopes that they will make representations to the Imperial as well as Indian Government in urging them to take such steps as would safeguard the rights and interests of the Indians there.

That this Committee begs to bring to the notice of the proprietory States of Kathiawad Railways, the fact that the hardships of passengers are neither yet removed nor comforts and accommodations provided according to the requirements of the Railway Act and that the Committee inviting their attention to the ideal which is gaining ground in British India, that the Railways instead of being of private ownership, ought to be State-owned and managed, and to the fact that theirs are the State-railways of the purely Indian ownership; respectfully urges them to prove themselves to be the real States by accomplishing that ideal which aims primarily and principally at the provision of all possible comforts and accomodations to the passenger-world.

In view of the fact that the main Railways in British India, have already executed the recommendation made by the Railway Administration Inquiry Committee that the different Railways should appoint advisory committees represented by leading public bodies at principal places on their respective lines, this Committee requests the proprietory States of Kathiawad Railways to follow their example and appoint such committees at an early date.

That as this Committee is in receipt of many complaints about the railway hardships, it resolves to appoint the following sub-committee to inquire into such complaints and do the needful and requests the public at large to send in their complaints regarding railway grievances to the address of the Secretary Kathiawad Political Conference, Raikot. The sub-Committee is formed of Messrs. Devchand U. Parekh, Himmatsinhji Ransi, Kamanlal Kothari, Hibtullabhai Abdulali and Abdul Satar of Dhoraji.

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PLEASE APPLY FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS TO PRINCIPAL Mr. BANAJI.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT.

Mr. D. D. Nanavati, writes in the current issue of the "Bombay Law Journal":—

It was the object
"all sublime,
To make the punishment fit the crime
The punishment fit the crime,"

of the conscientious Emperor of Japan in Gilbert and Sullivan's famous play, but judging from a case reported in a recent issue of the Bombay Law Reporter (Vol. XXVI p. 434 Emperor vs. Gala Mana) some of our mufassil Sessions Judges do not appear to aim at this laudable object, or if they do, they must be rather poor shots. Gala Mana was committed to the Sessions for stealing a purse containing Re. 1-2. He had four previous convictions to his credit, none of them apparently of a very grave nature, but he was sentenced to suffer five years, R. I. for this trivial offence.

Their Lordships' description of this sentence as vindictive will no doubt be endorsed by all who have devoted serious thought to the subject.

It is an elementary principle of criminal jurisprudence that as a deterrent factor the certainty of punishment is infinitely more important than its severity. What the ordinary criminal reckons on is not the prospect of a light as opposed to a heavy sentence, but on the chance of escaping detection altogether. If he knew that he would get only a light sentence owing to the peculiar views of a particular magistrate, he would still be deterred from committing the crime if the chances of detection were great. If on the other hand, he thought that there was a good chance of getting away with the booty he would not be deterred though he knew that a heavy sentence awaited him if caught. The idea therefore of inflicting long terms of imprisonment on a criminal in the hope of deterring him or others from future crime is futile. And yet many magistrates and Sessions Judges appear to act on some such idea and it seems to be an article of faith with most police officers.

Another frequent error into which magistrates fall is the belief that when a previously convicted criminal comes up he *must* get a severer sentence than the one he received on the last occasion, irrespective of the relative gravity of the two offences. I have myself come across several instances which appeared to indicate that the magistrate had a sort of regular scale of arithmetical progression in punishments. That first offenders should be leniently dealt with and that recidivists should receive rather severe punishments is a principle based on common sense to which most people would agree; but to go on increasing the severity of the sentence at each subsequent repetition of an offence is both unsound and inhuman. It is my opinion that reported decisions of the High Courts have been rather chary of discussing principles of penology and giving suitable guidance to the subordinate courts in the matter of making the punishment fit the crime, and to this fact may be attributed in part the frequent instances of vindictive sentences that may be met with on a visit to any large prison. The attempt on the part of our High Court to give some guidance on this subject is therefore to be welcomed.

REFORMS IN MORVI.

MULTIPLICATION OF SCHOOLS.

(From our Correspondent.)

MORVI, July 2.

Ever since accession of His Highness Shree Lukhdhirji Bahadur, Thakore Saheb of Morvi, and the making of education, both primary and secondary, free throughout the Morvi State, education among boys and girls has displayed an active development, although strenuous attention given to educational expansion by His Highness requires persistence to ensure abiding results. The expenditure at present incurred on education works out at twelve annas per head of the population, and His Highness is bent upon raising the 'per capita' outlay on education to eighteen annas by opening new schools and employing adequately qualified teachers on attractive pay and prospects. Thirty schools have already come into being and thirty-eight more will be established at the first favourable opportunity. The pathological conditions under which education is at present imparted elsewhere have been successfully combated in the Morvi State by the provision 'inter alia' of moral and religious education on approved lines. The orientation of methods of instruction has reached so favourably on the parents of girls, who had hitherto exhibited an invincible apathy to education, that the existing girls' school building has been found too small to accommodate the large number of girls seeking admission to avail themselves of general education and practical training in needle-work, domestic economy, etc., imparted at Morvi by means of special courses and lectures undertaken by capable lady teachers endowed with requisite tact, imagination and sympathy. A very much larger building to be equipped, accordingly been assigned to the girls' school and five new teachers have been added to the present staff.

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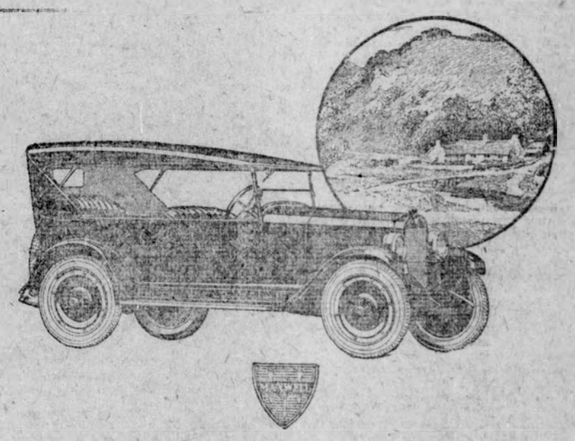

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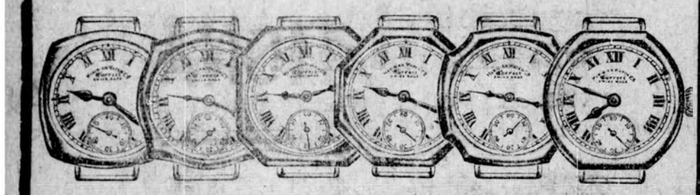

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INDIANS IN BRITISH GUIANA.

IS EMIGRATION ADVISABLE?

Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai writes from Gooty :—

While Sir Joseph Nunan K. C., and Mr. J. A. Luckhoo K. C., were urging on the attention of the Emigration Committee, the advisability of accepting the colonization scheme, untoward events were happening in British Guiana.

They assured and reiterated their assurances, that the conditions laid down by the Government of India Deputation as precedent to the reopening of emigration would be carried out by the British Guiana Government, that reopening emigration from India under their scheme had the approval of the British Guiana East Indian Association, and that, as a matter of fact, the Government of British Guiana have actually acquired lands, and allotted large sums for carrying out drainage and other improvements, and also the resident East Indian immigrats were getting good wages and they were contented.

The disconcerting events were two which should weigh with the Committee and the Government of India. The first one was the annual meeting of the British Guiana East Indian Association held on the 30th March 1924, and the second and the more portent one was the strike and subsequent disturbances for highes wages.

To quote the words of the rabid planters' organ the "Daily Argosy" (Mail edition dated 17th April) "while the strike situation in Georgetown remained quiet, events on the East Bank took a serious turn at about 10 o'clock in the morning. An excited crowd of labourers estimated at about five thousand strong composed of East Indians and Blacks, and men, women, and children, armed with sticks, cutlasses and other weapons, tramped from Plantations Diamond Farm Providence and Peter's Hall along the public road towards Georgetown beating drums and waving red flags. They clashed with an armed military force which had been rushed to Plantation Ruimeld to prevent their entry into the city. The crowd were determined to come to Georgetown and when the police tried to prevent them they threw bottles, bricks and whatever missiles they could lay hands on. The police were compelled to fire on the mob with the result that ten persons were killed, eight male and two females while twenty-one were wounded. The police suffered no serious injuries."

Among the killed and wounded are several men, women, girls and boys, who were at the time in their own rooms. Of this tragedy, more will be written quoting the "Daily Chronicle" and the "Daily Argosy."

Now a careful and attentive reading of the proceedings of the British East Indian Association, published below is earnestly solicited. It is a luminous comment on the state of things. It reveals that there has been no improvement in the condition of our East Indian people since we left British Guiana. It appears as if the condition has grown worse. In justice to the "Argosy" editor, it should be stated, that he regrets and deplores in a leader of the 4th April, that "the victims should be decent hard working East-Indian agriculturists instead of members of the centipede gangs, the lawless members of the city, who were chiefly responsible for Tuesday's disturbance. Many people have felt that the air would not be cleared without the traditional "whiff of grape-shot". It is regrettable in the extreme that the victims of this salutary lesson in discipline should have been East Indian workers whom the colony can ill-spare." It may be noted with thanks that the good editor uses "workers," for "coolies", the baneful word in the colonies.

The Report of the "Daily Chronicle" Georgetown, British Guiana, dated 1st April 1924 is as follows :—

"The Annual general meeting of the B. G. East Indian Association, was held on Saturday afternoon at the London Electric Theatre, Camp St. Mr. F. Kawall, President presiding. Also on the platform were Dr. J. B. Singh acting Vice-President; Messrs. D. N. Singh, Secretary, S. Panday, Treasurer; Mungal, Rampresaud, Gulamjilani, Thrik Singh, S. K. Singh, M. Akbar, W. Dinally Pandits Ramcoomar and Lutchmi Narain (members of the Committee), and T. P. Jaundoo of Berbice and Abdool Rayaman. In the body of the Hall were Messrs J. A. Viareo, C. R. Jacob, G. T. Ramdeholl, Mungal Mudhoo Lall Bhose and a large number of East-Indians. The meeting having been declared open, Pandits Ramcoomar and Lutchmi Narain said prayers, after which the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

A short address in Hindustani was delivered by Pandit Ramcoomar, and this was followed by the President's address. Mr. Kawall said there were certain grievances which existed at the present time among the East Indians all over the colony. In order to tell of these grievances members of the Association had journeyed from Albion, Berbice Grove, Providence and the West Coast. There were also some very misleading advertisements in the news papers. Certain sections of the East Indian had abused and were abusing the executive members of the Association for entering into an agreement with the Government to see their delegates off. As they will knew, the Association could not have done anything else but see the delegates go to India where they will meet the leaders of public opinion, and the Association had every confidence in their delegates. They could not sit idle in this colony and solve the problem of the destiny of the East Indian Community the major portion of which resided on the plantations. There were residents at Albion who had spent their lives on the estate, and those residents had been summoned to quit the land upon which they had spent their lives. On certain plantations the labourers were not allowed to ask what they were going to get for their labour. He was glad to say that redress to some extent had been made to those people. The management of some plantations would not tell the labourere on Monday or Tuesday when they turned out to work at what rate they were going to pay them, and the labourers already discouraged, got very little pay on Saturday together with abuse. Could labour exist under which conditions." (Voice No Sir.) 75 per cent of the East Indian Community in the Colony were labourers. The case of Albion to which he referred was tried by a Magistrate, Mr. Kawall at this stage read an extract from the "Daily Chronicle" in which it was reported that three immigrants of Plantation Albion, Salamalkhan, Manner and Ramotar, were charged by Mr. Jas Bee, the Manager with refusing to give up after they had received notice certain lands on the estate on which they built houses. After hearing the facts, Mr. R. T. Egg the presiding Magistrate, decided in favour of the estate, giving the people one month within which to leave. Mr. Kawall went on to say that there was a particular driver on Plantation Albion who was very unfavourably disposed to the East Indians. If they went to another estate, the manager of the estate was notified and they were marked.

GOVERNMENT ACTION NECESSARY.

The people wanted to become Colonists and the Government should take action in the matter and not allow them to be driven from one place to another, or what would be the result of the Colonisation Scheme.

A Voice: "Cable to India about Berbice affair."

The estate labourers earned such scant wages that they were unable to feed themselves properly and suffered from mal-nutrition. After referring to the impure water used by people in the villages and over the estates, the speaker cited the instance of a burial ground being alongside of the drinking water canal at Plantation Diamond. The people must either get land on which to settle or the Government must get ships and send them back to India. (Applause.) The Association thanked the Rev. Cropper for recommending the establishment of schools in the Mahaloony Creek.

The speaker here emphasised the necessity for medical assistance in the Mahaicony and Mahaica Creek districts. When Mr. Keatings visited the district there was a population of 2,000, and now there were about 3,000 people there. Recently an Indian woman gave birth to twins, which died. The doctor who had charge of the district ordered the children to be brought to him so that he could certify their deaths. The mother took them and on returning died of exhaustion. They must go to Government about the matter.

Mr. Kawall referred to the question of repatriation and spoke of the difficulty experienced by the East Indians in the Colony in being sent to India, as compared with the case of Trinidad.

It was their duty, from the first April to the last May to register their names as voters. Whether they spoke English, Urdu or Hindi, they had the right to vote. They need more East Indian members in the Court the present court not being representative. Those of them who were intelligent should assist their less fortunate brethren in having their names registered.

It is indeed a puzzle as it is to Mr. S. Raja Rao and to Mr. E.S. Sunda of Madura, why our paternal Government should think of sending an Indian officer to British Guiana. If the confirmation of the conclusions of Pillai-Tivary report were needed, here it is in the speech of Mr. Kawall, the President of the British Guiana East Indian Association, which had approved of the resuscitated Land Colonisation Scheme of Sir Joseph Nunan, and in the disturbances for better wages, and the military shooting, in which there was shedding of innocent blood of a young mother of 6 children, Jasoda by name who was engaged in cooking food in her room, and of young girls and boys who were moving about within the ranges of their habitations. One can understand and appreciate the sending of a Deputation consisting of men like Mr. Venkatapathi Raju, C.I.E., and Mr. G. A. Natesan to report, after the British Guiana Government inform the Government of India that all the suggested reforms have been carried out as promised, the East Indians have a contented life, and that there is room and facilities for more agricultural families to emigrate and settle.

In the Rangoon High Court Justice Brown set aside the conviction and sentences of three concurrent terms of one year's rigorous imprisonment passed by the Western Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Rangoon on A. Dawson, Sub-Inspector of Police, detective department, on a charge of causing hurt to a Telugu boy and wrongfully confining him for the purpose of extorting confession. The High Court also set aside six months' imprisonment of a Constable of the same department.

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INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATORS' DAY.

The following Bulletin (No. 3) has been issued by the Secretary:—

We have received a number of letters asking us how societies should celebrate their Co-operators' Day. The Co-operators' Day is an expression of local enthusiasm, and surely the one or two guiding spirits in a place will be able to chalk out a programme for the celebrations. We have also received a number of letters asking us whether any outline of lectures can be published for the guidance of lecturers on that day. We regret the time is short for the proper distribution of an outline lecture, but we hope that every local society will utilize the occasion for instilling the civic spirit in villages and towns.

Surely every society will put forth its own programme of work for the next year and how it will assist in the building up of rural or urban life. We dare say there will be lectures about the undertaking of non-credit work to ameliorate the economic condition of co-operators. Also the beneficent results of the co-operative movement will be dilated upon. But we take leave to place before our societies two ideas emphasis on which cannot be too much.

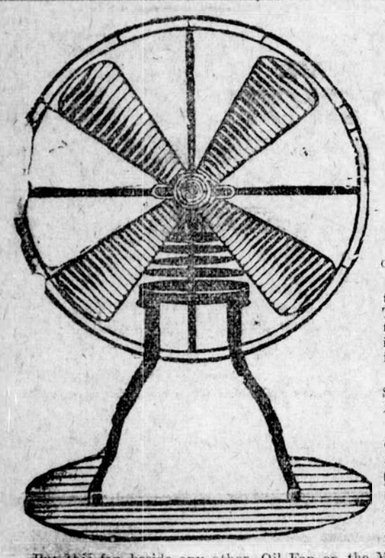
The one is that non-official co-operators who are at the helm of the movement should realize their responsibilities. Many of them, though in no way agriculturists or labourers, have joined the movement to help them. But does service consist in the mere distribution of cheap money or training members in co-operative spirit and administration, so that the movement may become actually a Labour Movement of organized rural and urban labour. We do not by any means suggest that the co-operative methods is unfit for the richer class. But we do mean that co-operation is a helping hand to the small holder and the poor consumer. And we cannot emphasise this fact, i.e., the value of cooperation to the rural farmer, than in the words of Mr. H. W. Wolff:

"With Co-operation heartily accepted and genuinely practised, a new existence may be said to be made available, a new horizon opened not only for agriculture as a calling, but more in particular, and above all things, to those millions of humble folk with whom it is our desire to repeople our now deserted stretches of land, in order to relieve our towns, increase our agricultural production, and open a career of happy activity leading to wealth to those who people them."

But in this programme of co-operative training the absence of civic education in the masses forms a great obstruction. Hence workers have to realize that their service does not end with the efficient maintenance of accounts but extends broadly over a vast field of dispelling rural ignorance. In the cities also there is a large population which needs a broader education. The co-operative movement then has not only to grapple with problems of mere credit and joint purchase but also to take in hand a programme of rural reconstruction in which adult schools, rural libraries the festivals and market centres as means of propaganda will play not a less prominent part. It is also hoped that the occasion will be utilized for showing the relation of co-operation to nation building and how it forms the simplest and the most efficient training ground for the democratic form of Government. References to the achievements of co-operation abroad will go a great way in infusing the spirit of self-confidence and self-reliance in the rural co-operators. Lectures on the relationship of trade unions to co-operation and what can do for the uplift of labour will brighten many a life and sow the seeds for the future growth of a Labour Democracy. More than all the Day can be utilized in impressing co-operators with great world movement now slowly progressing, ushering peace and brotherhood and setting its face against the economic and social conditions which afflict the world.

MOTTO FOR THE DAY.

Co-operation is not grabbing of cheap money but is democratic association for the achievement of common ends.



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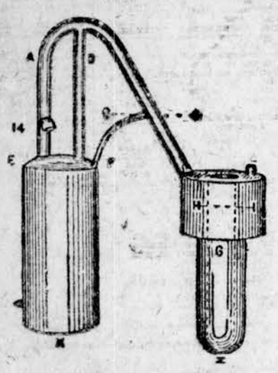

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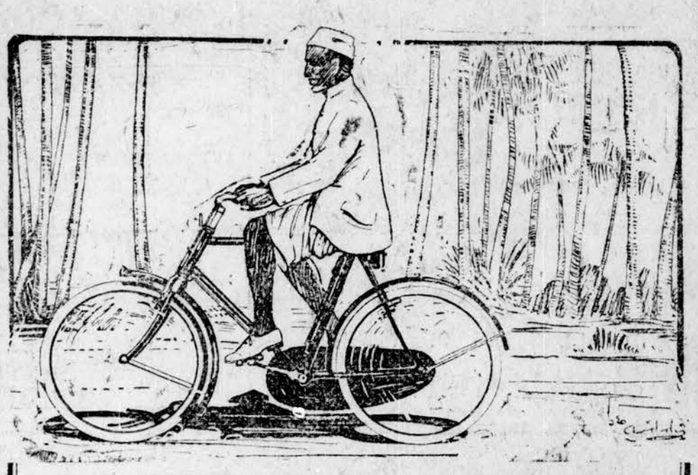

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